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THE
MANGELSDORF BROS. CO.
1908
ATCHISON, KAN.



SEEDSMEN

3-3rd
YEAR

The Mangelsdorf Bros. Co.

1875
1908

BUYING SEEDS BY MAIL.—HOW BEST TO ORDER AND REMIT.

Cash should accompany all orders. Remittances should be made either in the form of an EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, P. O. MONEY ORDER, BANK DRAFT OR REGISTERED LETTER. Either of these are absolutely safe. POSTAGE STAMPS will also be accepted in payment of amounts not over \$2.00, and the larger denominations 5¢, 10¢, 15¢, are preferred.

Always sign your name and address plainly. Orders often reach us without name or address and in cases where the postmark is not legible, it is impossible to trace the sender.

Use the order sheet accompanying this catalogue; this greatly facilitates our work.

We pay the postage on all seeds by the packet, ounce and pound, but if BEANS, PEAS OR SWEET CORN by the pint or quart are desired by mail, 10¢ per pint, 15¢ per

quart additional must be sent to pay postage. All heavy seeds—Seed Corn, Implements, etc., except as noted in catalogue, must be sent by freight or express at customer's expense.

In cases of error or omissions. These should be reported promptly with full particulars.

Non-warranty. All our seeds are selected with great care, and we make every effort to have them just as represented. As absolute infallibility, however, is impossible, and the best of seeds sometimes fail through causes over which we have no control, it must be distinctly understood that we do not in any way warrant our seeds, and will not be responsible for the crop. Nevertheless, we are always ready to consider any well founded complaints, and should any seeds, through fault of ours, fail to give entire satisfaction, we stand ready to refund the price paid for them.

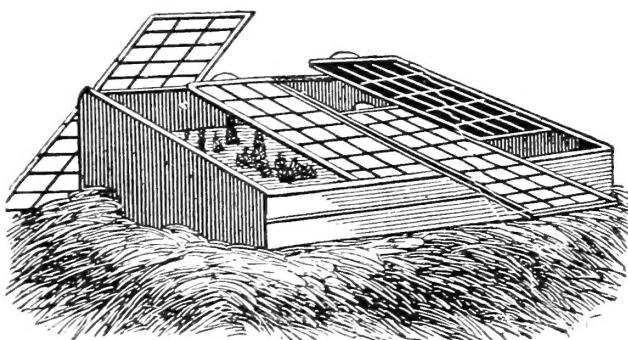
Address all Letters and Telegrams to

THE MANGELSDORF BROS. CO.,

STORES: { 424 Commercial St.,
115 and 117 South Fifth Ave.,
1038 to 1042 West Main St.

Atchison, Kansas.

HOW TO MAKE AND CARE FOR A HOT-BED MAKING THE FRAME.



If it can be done, the hot-bed should be given a southern exposure, so that all the sunlight possible may be obtained. This is important, as plant growth depends as much on sunlight as on heat or moisture. The frame can be made to any required size, but one 3x6 feet will generally be sufficiently large to grow all the plants needed for a family garden. The sash or glass cover may be made to order by any carpenter, or ordinary window sash, which can be purchased at any lumber yard, may be used. Having secured the sash, construct the frame accordingly. It can be made in a short time and at a small cost. It is simply a wooden box made of one-inch boards placed on edge and on which the sash is fitted snugly; no bottom is necessary. The front, or south side, of the frame should be made of boards eight inches wide, and the back, or north side, at least four inches higher. This provides sufficient slope to shed rain, and secures the full benefit of the sun.

PREPARING THE MANURE.

Fresh horse manure containing a good part of straw or hay bedding is the best heating material; it should not be over six weeks old, and should be forked over several times and shaken apart and restacked, the object being to get the entire pile into a uniform heat. If dry, it must be watered to start fermentation. When the manure is ready for use, spread it over the ground, making the bed two feet larger each way than the size of the frame. Shake out each forkful carefully and tramp it down solid until the bed of manure is about two feet high, solid and compact: now put on the frame and cover the manure with a layer of three inches of rich, fine, moist soil, spreading it even and level, and bank up the outside with earth to within six inches of the top on all sides. In a few days the bed will become very hot and the temperature will run up to 110 or 120 degrees, but in a few days more will fall to 90 degrees and is then ready to receive the seed. If the seed is sown before the intense heat and steam have passed off, it will surely be spoiled and fail to grow; great care should be used regarding this.

CARE OF THE BED.

In very cold weather the sash may be covered with an old carpet or mats to keep out the cold, which should be removed every morning to admit the sunlight. Admit air to the bed every bright, warm day; this can easily be done by raising one end of the sash and placing a block under it. The air should be closed off as soon as it becomes the least bit chilly. Water when the soil becomes dry, every day if necessary. Close up the bed early in the evening to retain the heat. As the weather becomes warmer, remove the sash entirely during the middle of the day. The object is to obtain strong, stalky plants with healthy, dark green leaves. If air is not given regularly, the plants will grow rank, weak and thin, and usually die when set out.

TRANSPLANTING.

The best time for setting out plants is in the evening. In removing them from the seed bed, great care should be used to avoid injuring the roots, and it is best to water the beds thoroughly just before pulling the plants. Set the plants carefully and press the soil about the roots firmly. Water well, and after watering cover the surface with dry soil to prevent evaporation. If the sun becomes hot enough to burn or wither the plants, they should be shaded a few days, until the roots take a firm hold in the soil and begin to grow. In setting out plants, be sure to make holes sufficiently large and spread out the roots carefully. Do not double up the roots in a small space and expect them to grow.

NOVELTIES and SPECIALTIES



"Golden Ray."—*New Caliopsis*. See page 6.

We call special attention to the following, all of which we consider of great merit and worthy of particular attention:

KHERSON OATS, page 7.

ALFALFA, page 8.

CUCUMBER, "CYCLONE," page 20.

RADISH, "CRIMSON GIANT" and "ICICLE," page 36.

SEED CORN, our tested and selected grade, pages 45-46.

STANDARD BRAND, **Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds.** In making up this grade we select only lots of high purity and strong growth, lots that are quite free from obnoxious weeds of any kind.

We have exceptional facilities for doing this as we are large re-cleaners and shippers, handling hundreds of cars each season. Our warehouses are equipped with the latest machinery for the proper grading and cleaning of the various Field Seeds. Please observe our very moderate prices on these high qualities. Pages 47 to 56.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS, page 67.

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND INCUBATORS, pages 68-69.

THE BARKER WEEDEER AND MULCHER, for which we are the exclusive agents in this section. Page 70.



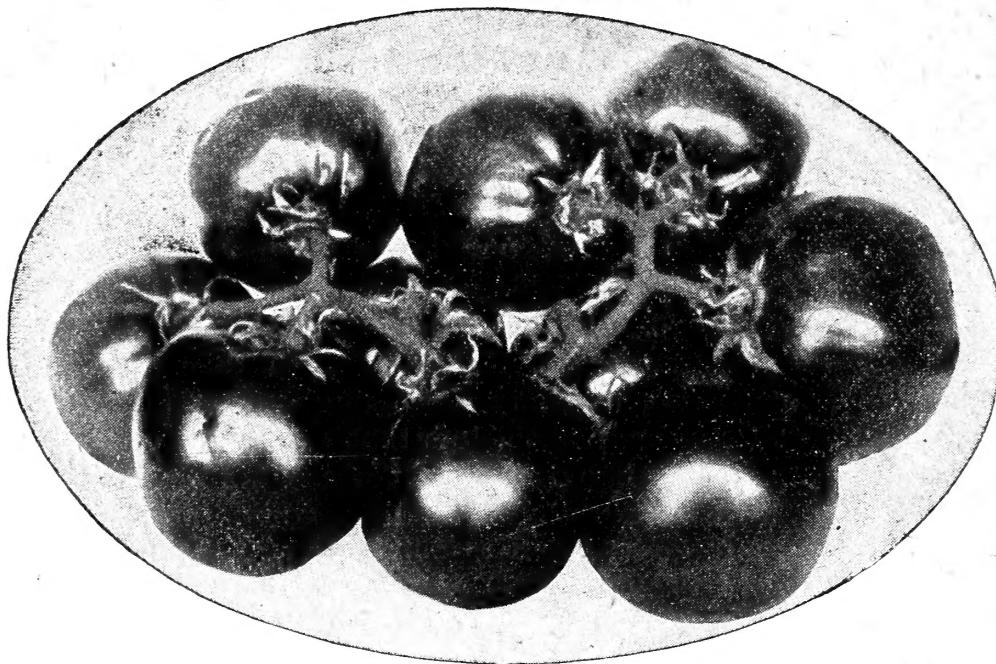
NEW SUNFLOWER. RED PERENNIAL



The sensation of the season—a genuine red sunflower. The plant grows 5 to 6 feet high, producing immense flowers 4 to 10 inches in diameter. Very beautiful for cutting and decorative purposes. Packet 35¢.

Livingston's New Coreless Tomato

The most perfect shaped Canning variety ever produced. Large size, globe shaped, full at stem end, bright red, a strong grower and big cropper.



slicing variety; the seed cells being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh which is always free from any hard green core. It is slightly more acid than the Livingston's Globe. It ripens on all sides and right up under the stem all at the same time.

The strong outside and inner walls of flesh of the Livingston's Coreless render it a very firm fruit and one of the best for long distance hauling or shipping.

Every Canner, Market Gardener or lover of good tomatoes certainly cannot miss it in trying liberally a variety so strongly endorsed by the Livingstons. Offered this season in packets only. Pkt. 20¢, 3 pkts. 50¢, 7 pkts. \$1.00.

Here is another one of those magnificent globe shaped tomatoes, the new type that is fast superseding the old flat and wrinkled varieties.

All markets requiring a bright red sort will be pleased with the Livingston's New Coreless. In shape it is almost round, being of about the same diameter each way as shown in our illustration. The depression in the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of waste. It is immensely productive clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem. All of the fruits are of marketable size, and many of them are quite large, twelve to fifteen ounces. A grand, good

New Sweet Corn

"PEEP O'DAY"—The Earliest of All.

Any improvement in the quality or advancement in the earliness of this most excellent vegetable, meets with instant popular favor. The first appearance of roasting ears on the market is awaited eagerly and hailed with delight by the lover of Sweet Corn. They are bought readily, regardless of price and with little consideration as to quality or size. No matter how small the ears, if they are the first on the market they sell quickly.

In "Peep O'Day" we have a variety that is not only extremely early—earlier by ten days than any other sort—but of very fine quality as well. In habit of growth it is quite distinct. The stalks grow only three or four feet high and may be planted very closely. If in rows, six inches apart is not too close. It is remarkably prolific; sometimes as many as five ears are produced on a single stalk. The well formed ears are about six inches long, of just the right size. The quality is surprising. Generally, extra early sweet corn has little besides its earliness to recommend it, but, "Peep O'Day" is so sweet, tender and juicy, that many who try it discard all other sorts and plant this only, putting in successive crops of it at intervals of a few weeks to provide a constant supply during the season.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10¢, pint 30¢, quart 60¢; by express or freight, pint 20¢, quart 35¢.



Two New Grand Sweet Peas



*A single flower of the new Burpee's White Spencer.
Exactly Natural Size.*

In sealed packets containing ten seeds, 30¢.

BURPEE'S WHITE SPENCER

PRODUCES in the greatest profusion flowers of enormous size that are *absolutely pure white*. It is white-seeded and comes true to the Countess Spencer type. The standard is *decidedly waved*, crinkled and fluted; the wavy wings are so folded, that the keel is almost hidden. The standard measures from one and three-quarters to two inches across by one and three-eighths to one and five-eighths inches in depth. The wings are fully an inch wide and nearly as deep as the standard. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem and are uniformly well placed. The stems are extra long and measure from twelve to fifteen inches in length.

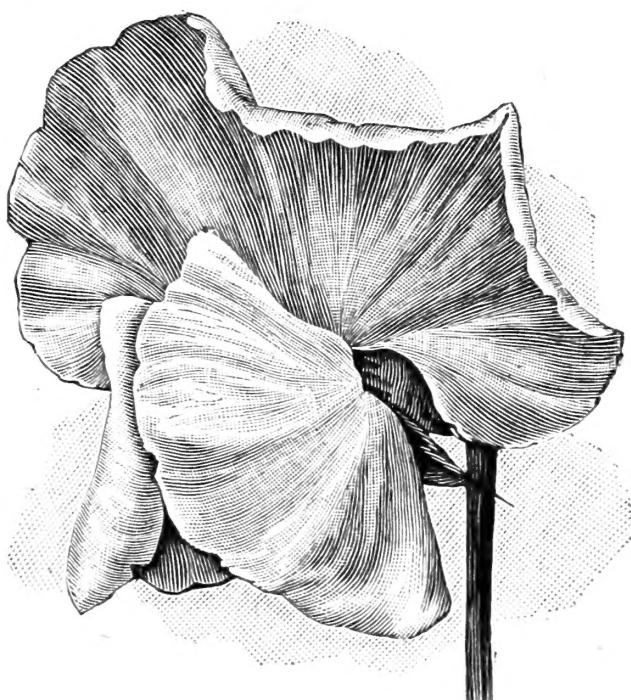
The vines are most vigorous in growth, with heavy foliage, and attain a height of from ten to twelve feet. They are nearly covered with bloom, while the flowers retain their enormous size throughout the season. Of fine substance the magnificent flowers are unsurpassed for cutting and for keeping after being cut.

BURPEE'S PRIMROSE SPENCER

CHIS is a fitting companion to *Burpee's White Spencer*. The vine is equally as thrifty and free flowering, but slightly shorter in growth, attaining a height of eight to nine feet. The flowers are well placed on strong, thick stems, ten to twelve inches long, and are borne never less than three flowers, and sometimes four flowers, to the stem. The standard measures one and three quarter inches to nearly (if not quite) two inches across by about one and one-quarter inches deep; the wings are an inch across by one and one-eighth inches deep. The texture is fully as substantial as in *Burpee's White Spencer*.

The color is a pronounced primrose or creamy-yellow throughout both standard and wings. It is equal in depth and richness of color to *The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon*, which, of course, it outranks in form and size. Both standard and wings are thoroughly crinkled or "waved." **Burpee's Primrose Spencer** will hold its own with any of the so-called "Yellow" Sweet Peas in color, while it *surpasses all others of this color* in size of flower, length of stem and vigor of growth. A decided acquisition to the Spencer type and the first of its color to be introduced.

In sealed packets containing ten seeds, 30¢.



*A single flower of Burpee's Primrose Spencer.
Exactly Natural Size.*

A decided acquisition

One packet each of above Two New Sweet Peas, 50c., postpaid.

All varieties listed in our Novelty and Specialty pages are either new or of special merit. Why not have something out of the ordinary?

BLACK BEAUTY—New Egg Plant



Black Beauty Egg Plant.



New Lettuce "May King."

NEW LETTUCE "MAY KING"

The list of Lettuce seems endless and any additions superfluous and useless but for a really first-class introduction like this, even the long list of varieties must make room.

"May King" comes from Germany where it has created quite a sensation among the most prominent gardeners and on the largest vegetable markets. It is cultivated for the markets of Berlin and other large cities with great pecuniary success.

The great value of this new sort, which places it above all others, is its surprisingly rapid growth, its large size, weight and tenderness. Either forced in the hotbed or sown in the open ground, it becomes ready for use and produces a crop quicker than any other sort heretofore known. It is not very particular as to soil, succeeds almost anywhere and can be sown very early. Its hardy nature enables it to stand cold weather that would kill other sorts.

The heads of "May King" are uniformly large, of globular shape, hard and solid. The leaves are light green, with delicate ribs; the inner leaves are of a clear yellow color, very tender and of fine mild flavor. It will prove an indispensible sort for both the private garden or for market. Prices: Pkt; 10¢, oz. 20¢, 2 oz. 30¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

"BURRELL GEMS"—A Great New Shipping Canteloupe

This grand new sort was originated and introduced by Mr. D. V. Burrell, one of the largest and most successful growers and shippers of melons at Rocky Ford, Colo. He says of it:

"It is the result of my personal efforts to produce an ideal market melon. Such a melon requires the development of many vital points. It has a tough, thin rind, well arched ribs covered with a closely laced and interlaced gray netting. The blossom end is protected with a well developed button. Shape quite elongated—the diameter from stem to blossom being one-third more than from top to bottom. Meat, of a reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy, not containing too much water or acid. Seed cavity small and triangular, the seed closely held in place in three lobes. (This is one of the first points to consider in a shipping melon, as if the fibrous growth containing the seeds is not well developed, the seeds soon shake loose and the melon as quickly begins to decay').



Burrell Gems.

The average weight is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, the length 6 inches, and the thickness $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

We offer seed grown by the originator at following prices:

Pkt. 10¢; oz. 25¢;
1-4 lb. 35¢; 1 lb. \$1.25.



Musk Melon—Defender.

New Dwarf Pea—“Sutton’s Excelsior”

Since the introduction of *Nott’s Excelsior*, which is to-day probably the most popular dwarf wrinkled sort in America, we have seen no pea that is so great an advance in this class as *Sutton’s Excelsior*. Similar in habit of growth to *Nott’s Excelsior*, but bearing very large, broad pods filled with large peas, tender and of most delicious flavor. Its great merit lies in the fact that in this we have an early dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, with much larger and handsomer pods than any dwarf early wrinkled pea yet introduced. It takes the place in this class, so acceptably filled by *Stratagem* and *Telephone* in later sorts, and by *Gradus* in the extra early class, and is bound to be in great demand when fully known; of first-class merit and we most confidently recommend it. Pods long, broad, straight, very pale green, wrinkled. Height 12 inches.

Prices by mail postpaid: Large pkt. 10¢, pint 30¢, qt. 40¢; by express or freight, pint 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.00, peck \$1.80.

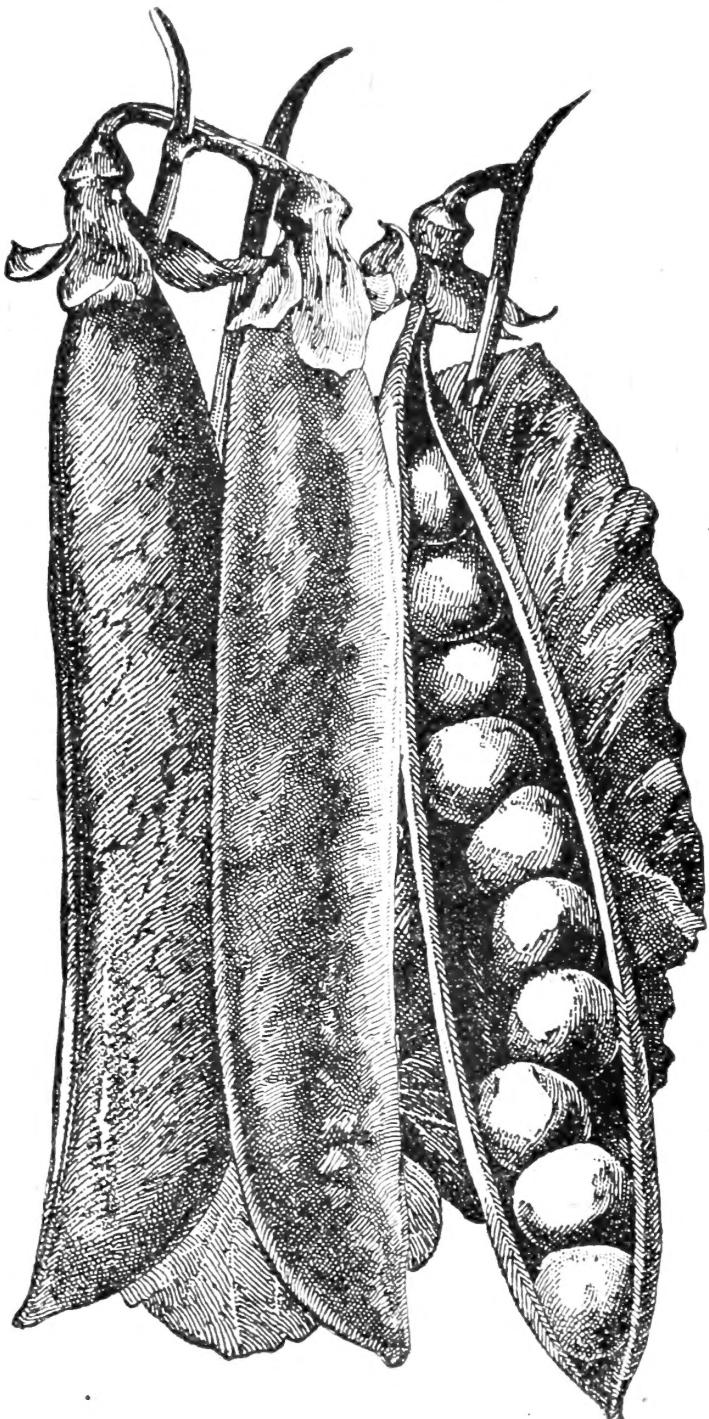


Welsh Onions.

MUSK MELON—“Defender”

A splendid new variety, which we recommend highly. The introducers say of it: “It is one of the very best yellow fleshed sorts, and in some respects it is far superior to any of this class. The medium sized fruit is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the *Osage*, and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell, which, though thin, is very hard and firm, so that one can remove the edible portion with a spoon, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The fruit, because of the hard, firm rind, keeps and bears shipment remarkably well. We know of no yellow fleshed sort so desirable for either the home or market garden.”

Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.



Sutton’s Excelsior.

WELSH ONIONS—(For Pulling Green)

This variety does not form a bulb, but like the common *Winter* or *Egyptian Onion*, is used as a green bunching onion. The plants are perennials and quite hardy, remaining in the ground for years with but slight protection. The onions are far better in quality than the common sort, much milder, sweeter and more tender. Market gardeners who grow them have a monopoly of the early market. The common, coarse and strong *Winter Onions* are worthless by comparison and will not sell where the *Welsh Onions* can be obtained. We have only the white, the best variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, 2 oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢.

A Few Novelties in Flower Seeds

All Bloom the First Summer from Seed.

All of the Easiest Culture.

New Caliopsis—GOLDEN RAY

(See illustration on page 1)

The caliopsis is one of the most free flowering and lasting of all summer flowers. This new sort is remarkably pretty. the centres of the flowers are a dark purplish brown and the petals or leaflets a bright golden yellow. of very graceful growth; six to eight inches high. Succeeds in all soils and blooms profusely. Pkt. 10¢.

Solanum Seafortheanum

A fine climber of rapid growth with pretty foliage of dark green and large graceful drooping clusters of delicate lilac flowers. It grows 10 to 15 feet high and blooms freely the first summer from seed. Pkt. 10¢.

New Variegated Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru



Marvel of Peru.

The old-fashioned Four O'Clock is too well known to require a description here. This new sort has beautiful variegated foliage, the deep green leaves being mottled and blotched with white—a very pleasing contrast. The flowers are red, white, yellow striped, etc. Mixed colors. Pkt 5¢.

Kochia Scoparia. Also called Summer Cypress

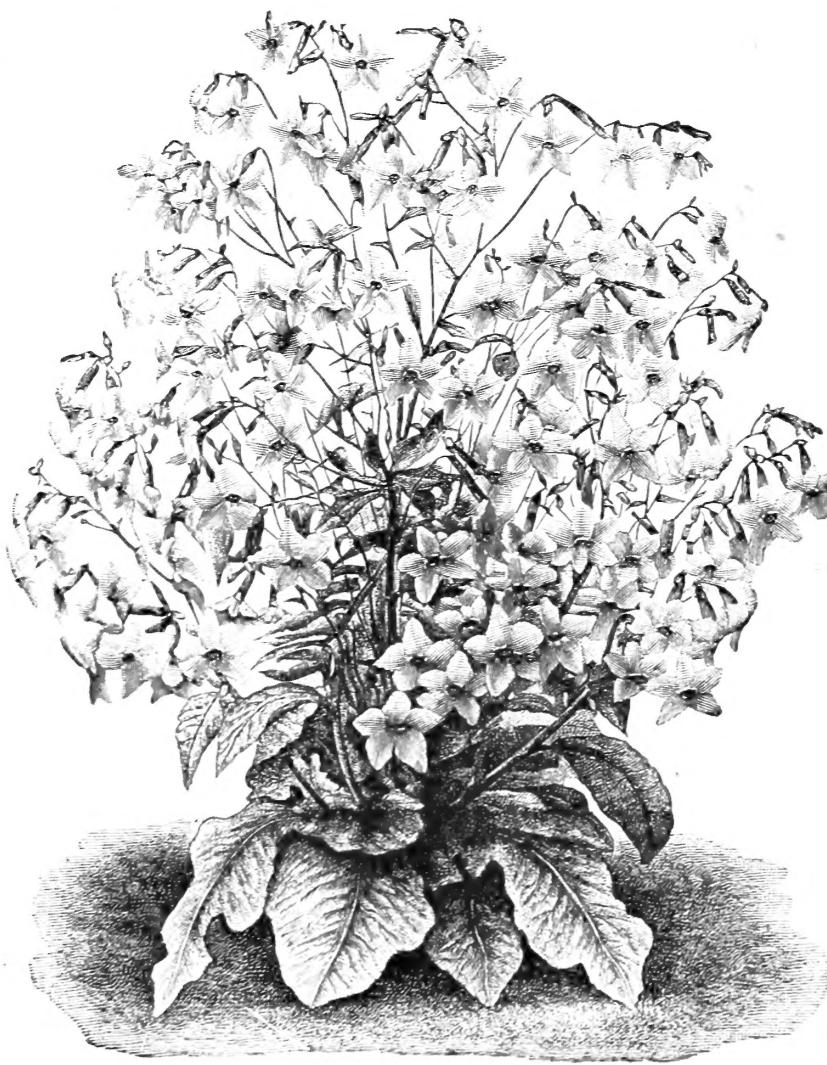
A quick growing annual, growing about 2½ feet high. It is very easily grown from seed, and forms close, dense bushes of the shape shown in our illustration below. The growth is always regular and even, all the plants being uniform in size and shape, resembling trimmed evergreens. Planted in rows they make admirable miniature hedges for the summer, and they are also very effective planted singly in tubs or in the garden. In the fall the plants are covered with small, bright scarlet flowers, the whole plant resembling a ball of fire. Pkt. 5¢.

Nicotiana Sanderii

It is of the easiest culture, comes perfectly true from seed, and blooms freely and continuously the first year in all kinds of soil and situation. There is no other plant that produces such an abundance of blossoms for the little care that it requires.

The plant grows about two feet high, with an elegant arrangement of healthy, deep green foliage. It is of graceful, branching habit, and the whole plant is laden with flowers from top to bottom—literally ablaze with the handsome carmine-red blossoms, thousands of which are in bloom at one time and many more buds to follow. It flowers continually, from early summer until killed by frost.

The blossoms measure about two inches across, and are of pretty star-like form, and of a rare rosy carmine color. It is destined to great popularity. Pkt. 10¢.



Nicotiana Sanderii.

SPECIAL OFFER *

For 25¢ we will
mail one packet
each of the
above five sorts.



Solanum Seafortheanum.



Kochia Scoparia.



New Oats—"Kherson"

A new variety giving exceptionally good results. Especially adapted for planting in the West, throughout the states of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. It outyields the Red Texas, is earlier and more salable.

Although the great corn producing states are the largest producers of oats as well, it is a curious fact that the yield per acre in these states is not high. To produce well in this section an oats should mature early, before the hot dry season sets in and should not run to straw. These two requirements are combined to a remarkable degree in this new sort. The Kherson Oats, like the hard winter wheat, now so generally grown throughout Kansas and Oklahoma, and Speltz, which is rapidly becoming one of our standard grains, was introduced from Russia and from a section of that country having a soil and climate very similar to that of our Western plains, except that it is subjected to even greater extremes of heat and cold, and is more uncertain as to rainfall.

It has been tested at the **Nebraska** station for a period of six or seven years and these tests indicate that it is earlier, yields better and, with the possible exception of the Red Texas, weighs heavier than any other variety. It has steadily outyielded the Red Texas and is from ten days to two weeks earlier.

In 1900 it yielded at the rate of 52 3-5 bushels per acre on a trial plot of a little more than two acres. In 1901 it showed remarkable drouth resisting qualities. In 1902 it was ahead of all other sorts and stood up well, when most other sorts lodged so badly that the yield could not be determined. In 1903 it yielded at the rate of sixty-eight bushels per acre, ten and one-half bushels more than the Red Texas, its nearest competitor, and ripened a week earlier than that sort.

In 1901, 1902 and 1903, seed was sent to prominent farmers in all parts of Nebraska and the general report is very flattering indeed. J. R. Lang, of Sherman County, Neb., reports a yield of 112 bushels per acre in 1903, forty bushels better than other oats. Anton Kuska, Fillmore County, Neb., raised 86 bushels per acre in 1902.

In **Kansas**, also, wherever tried, it has given excellent results. At the Manhattan Experiment Station for three years it has given an average yield of 43.3 bushels per acre against an average of 39 bushels of the Red Texas, heretofore regarded as the only oats that could be profitably grown in the state.

At the Fort Hayes Branch Station, in Western Kansas, situated in what is known as the arid belt of this state, a dozen different varieties have been tested. In 1904 the Kherson yielded forty-five and three tenths bushels per acre, nearly twice as much as any other variety tested.

It is a vigorous, hardy grower, with very short, strong, stiff straw. The leaves are very broad, exposing a large surface. The straw is soft and because of the broad leaves, almost equal to hay for feeding. The heads are branching or spreading, that is, it is not a side oats. The berry is light yellow in color, small but very numerous and has a thin hull. The oats are exceptionally plump and heavy, in which respect, as well as in yield per acre they have surpassed all other oats at the Nebraska Experiment Station.

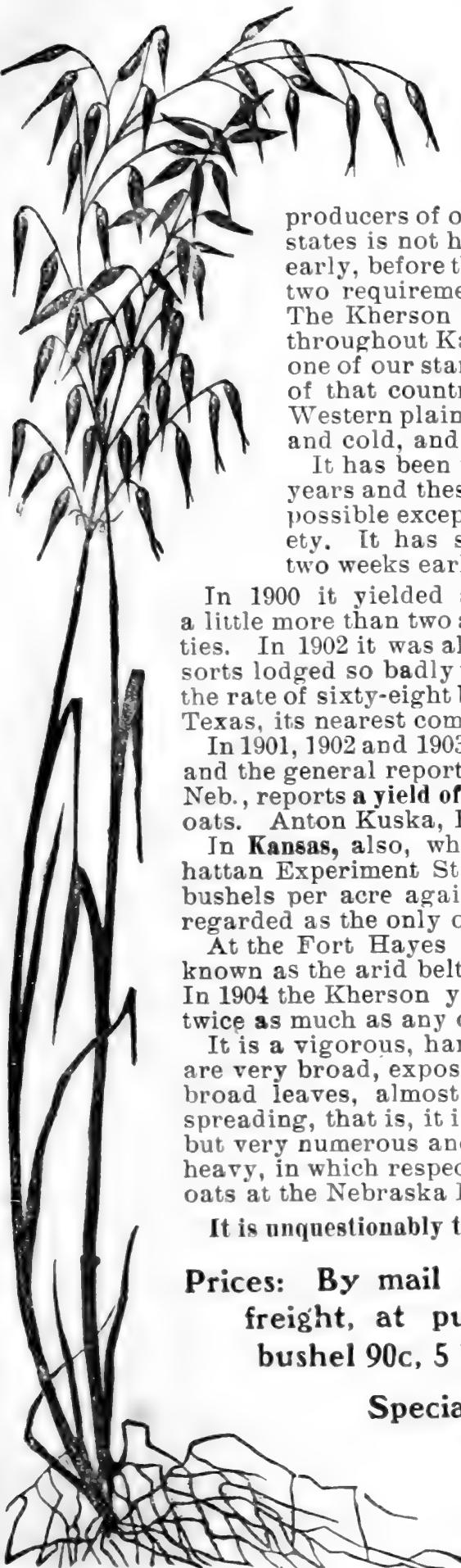
It is unquestionably the best variety for the West yet introduced.

Prices: By mail postpaid, per lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c; by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, peck 30c, half bushel 50c, bushel 90c, 5 bushels \$4.25, 10 bushels \$8.00. Bags free.

Special prices on larger quantities.

We are in position to quote low delivered prices in car lots, including also Speltz, Seed Corn, etc., if desired. Large buyers will do well to write us.

Try New Oats "Kherson"



ALFALFA OR LUCERN

(*Medicago sativa*)

An Absolute Necessity in the West for the Cheapest Production of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Honey and Milk.

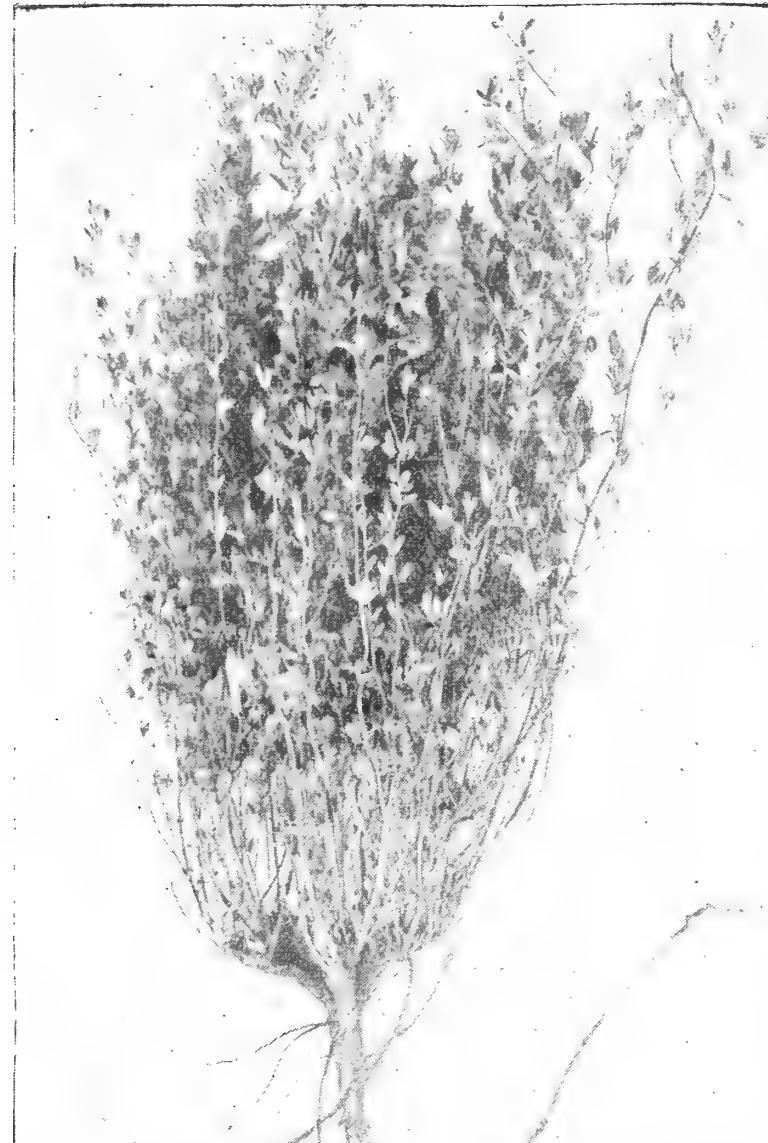
In feeding value it ranks higher than Red Clover or Timothy hay

Once a good stand is secured it will last for ten to fifteen years, gives three to six cuttings per year yielding from three to four tons of splendid hay per acre, besides increasing the fertility of the soil; equal to Red Clover. Alfalfa sold or fed will return a higher net cash income per acre year by year than any other field crop. It can profitably form the greater part of the feed for mature horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and is the cheapest for securing rapid growth of colts, calves, lambs and pigs. Both green and dry, it is a valuable feed for poultry. For milch cows it is indispensable. An acre of Alfalfa cut green and fed twice daily, will support five milch cows without the addition of any other feed.

It is a perennial and native of Eastern Europe, which has been cultivated in the United States about seventy years. In the East and South it has not reached any prominence in agriculture, until within the last seven or eight years. In the West, however, especially in Kansas, Colorado and Utah, its great value has come to be fully understood, and the yearly increases in acreage reaches enormous proportions. In Kansas during the past ten years the acreage has increased from less than 100,000 acres to over one million acres. With the exception of three or four counties in the extreme Southwestern part of the State, there is not a county in which Alfalfa is not successfully grown in Kansas and under a wide range of soil and rainfall.

F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in his book on Alfalfa, shows that it is a profitable crop in at least twenty-one States and Territories.

In general, it may be stated that land that will produce good crops of corn one year with another is adapted for growing Alfalfa. The soil must be deep, neither underlaid by hard sub-soil, through which the roots cannot penetrate nor by permanent water too close to the surface. Under most conditions it does best where permanent water is twenty to thirty feet below the surface. In loose, well-drained land, however, it often does well where it is much closer. The soil should be rich, in good tilth and free from weeds. In securing a stand of Alfalfa the seed bed is the most important factor. The land must be

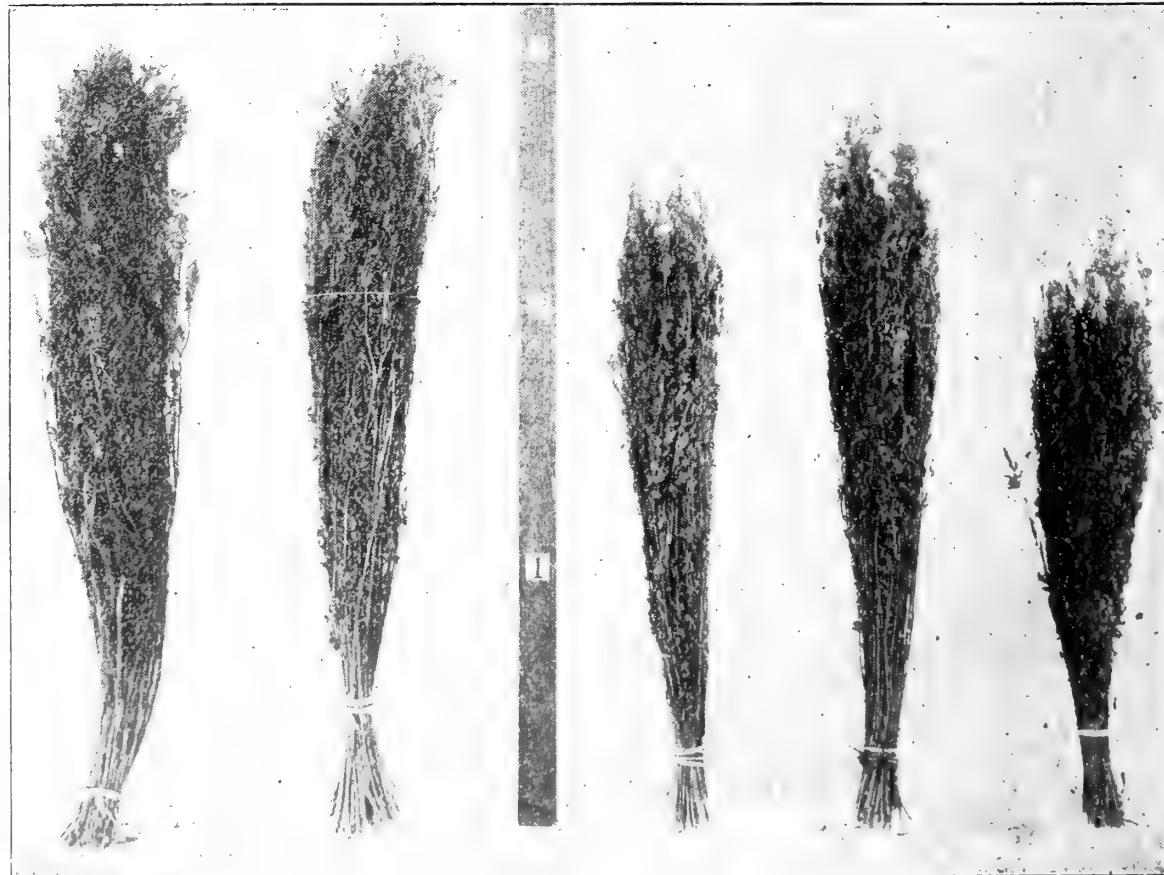


Alfalfa.

deeply plowed and pulverized, well settled and compact and saturated with moisture, so as to bring up the seed quickly and force growth. Sowing may be done either in the spring or fall. Twenty pounds of clean seed are recommended to sow an acre. For hay one crop may be cut the first year, and thereafter it should be mowed whenever it commences to bloom.

"At this Station, pigs were pastured through the summer on Alfalfa, with a light feeding of corn. After deducting the probable gain from the corn, the gain per acre from the Alfalfa pasture was 776 pounds of pork. One lot of fattening hogs were fed all the grain they would eat; another lot all the grain and dry Alfalfa hay they would eat. The lot having the hay made a gain of 868 pounds of pork per ton of Alfalfa hay. Alfalfa should form part of the daily ration of every growing pig and of all stock hogs. Hundreds of brood sows were carried through the past winter on Alfalfa hay, without grain, and had large litters. It pays, though, to feed some grain."—From Bulletin Kansas State Agricultural College.

Our Alfalfa Seed is the best quality obtainable, of high purity and germination.



Photograph from samples of five cuttings of Alfalfa grown without irrigation. The five cuttings aggregate fourteen feet and two inches in height, and the average yield was seven and three fourths tons per acre.

Price for choice seed: Per lb., by mail postpaid, 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢. 20 lbs. enough for one acre, \$3.50, per bu. (60 lbs) \$9.50. Special prices for larger quantities.

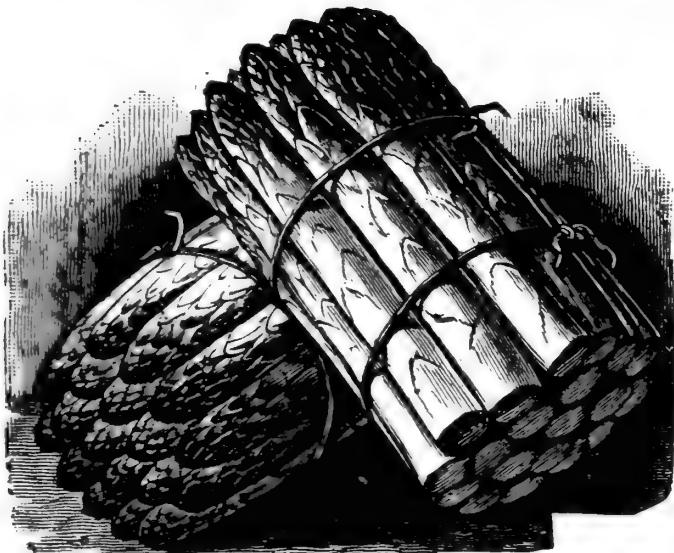
We are headquarters for Choice Alfalfa. See the wonderful New Oats, KHERSON, Page 7.

Vegetable Seeds

General List of Well Known Standard Varieties



OUR LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS embraces all the Well-Known, Standard Varieties, and such of the newer sorts as have proven of value. There is an endless number of new varieties introduced each year, and it is impossible for any one seedsman to give each a place in his catalogue. * In the following pages we have listed only such varieties as are the best types of the class they represent, and have proven satisfactory in our soils and climate. * * * * *



Conover's Colossal.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the earliest and most profitable of spring vegetables. No family garden should be without it asparagus bed. A bed of about 100 plants will furnish an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

Conover's Colossal — The standard variety. Very productive. Shoots of largest size and excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 40¢.

Columbian Mammoth White — A new sort, producing very large, thick white shoots, free from any green color. A pure white asparagus of largest size. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 50¢.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Strong, two-year-old roots. We recommend planting the roots as two years' time is saved by doing so. Roots per 100 \$1.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

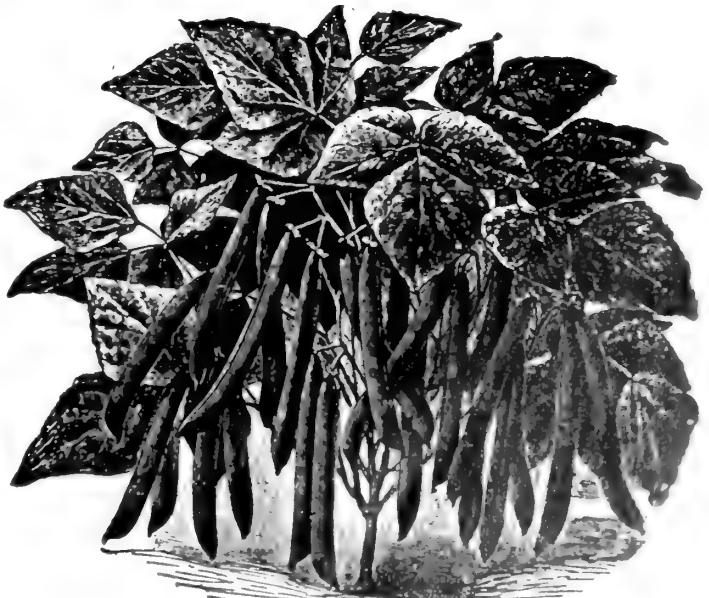
BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

CULTURE — For the best crops, beans require good, rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and cannot withstand even slight frost. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow, so that the roots are not injured.

The hardier, green-podded sorts, as *Mohawk*, *Stringless*, *Green Pod*, *Early Valentine*, are the first to be planted, followed by the *Valentine Wax*, *Black Wax*, *Improved Golden Wax*, *Davis' Kidney Wax*, *Wardwell's Kidney Wax*, makes broad, handsome pods, and is excellent to grow for main crop for market or canning. Beans may be planted up to within six weeks of frost. One quart of seed will plant one hundred feet of row.

GREEN-PODDED SORTS

Stringless Green Pod — As its name implies, this new sort is perfectly stringless at all stages of growth. It is the only Dwarf Green-Podded Bean in cultivation that is always absolutely stringless at all stages of growth, and we recommend it highly. It is extremely early, becoming fit for use about six weeks from planting; is vigorous and hardy, and can be planted early; often ready for picking two weeks ahead of the *Valentine*, and fully its equal in quality. The pods are long, straight, fleshy and thick, of superior quality and flavor, tender and brittle; immensely productive. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$5.00.



Stringless Green Pod.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

Bountiful—New green-podded bush bean. A distinct and very superior variety. It is very prolific and a continuous bearer. One of the first in the spring and the last in the fall. Absolutely stringless, very tender and of delicious flavor. The plant is of remarkably vigorous and thrifty growth; practically rust and mildew proof. It is very hardy, extremely early and bears continuously for several weeks. The beautiful, rich, green pods are produced in great abundance. They are of immense size, flat and very broad; solid and meaty and have a delicious flavor distinctly their own. Quite free from strings and tough fibre until maturity. We consider it the best flat-podded, green, bush bean so far introduced. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$6.50.

Improved Red Valentine—One of the best, and the standard green-podded sort. Very productive and one of the earliest. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$4.50.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—An old favorite. Early and productive. Pods long, flat and of good quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$4.50.

Early Mohawk—Very hardy, can be planted very early and will stand a slight frost without apparent injury. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$4.50.

Shell or Navy Beans

Prolific Tree—Enormously productive; will yield fifty bushels of shelled beans per acre. The dry beans have the appearance of the common white Navy. The plant forms a strong upright tree, about twenty inches high, bearing the pods well up so that they do not touch the ground. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 10¢, qt. 20¢, gal. 60¢, bu. \$4.00.

Wax or Yellow-Podded Sorts

Prolific or Black Wax—An improvement on the old Black Wax; very early and productive. Pods of a rich, waxy color, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$5.00.

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax—The standard variety for general use. Long, straight pods of a clear yellow color. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$5.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—The largest wax variety and one of the best. A strong grower; the long, handsome pods are stringless, brittle, and of finest flavor. A heavy cropper, making it a very profitable sort for the market gardener. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, qt. 30¢, gal. \$1.00, bu. \$6.50.

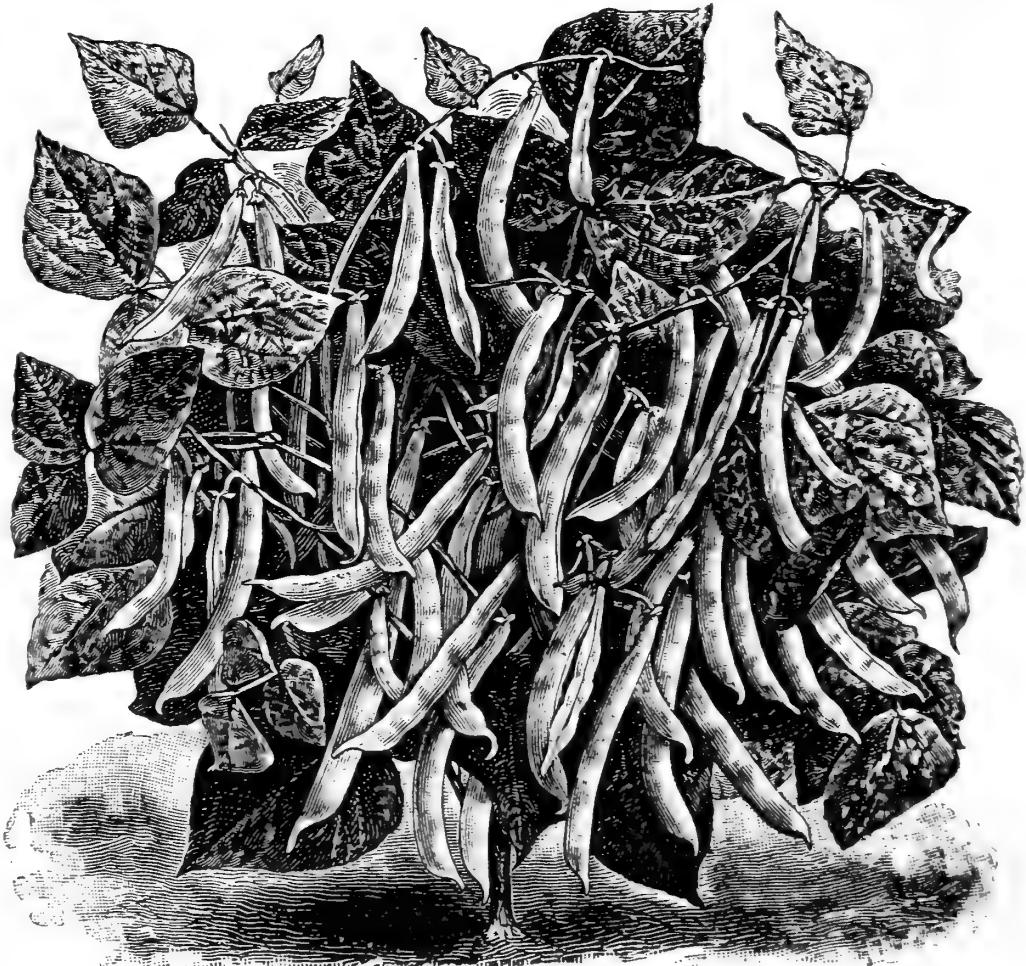
Valentine Wax—The earliest of all wax beans. Similar in shape and form of growth to the Green Valentine, but the color is a rich, waxy yellow. Pods are round, meaty and almost stringless. A popular sort with market gardeners because of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$7.00.

Davis' Kidney Wax—Hardy, productive, and free from rust. Pods long, flat, straight and handsome; a valuable variety for the market gardener and canner; a good shipper. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$6.50.

Jones' Stringless Wax—A new, round-podded sort that outyields them all. Plants are hardy and practically rust proof. If allowed to ripen the dry beans make excellent shell beans for winter use. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 30¢, gal. \$1.00, bu. \$7.00.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—A strong growing, bush sort, about fifteen inches in height, with heavy and abundant foliage. The pods are of a light, golden yellow color, almost round, very thick and meaty, and deeply ridged or saddlebacked; quite stringless and of fine flavor. It follows the Prolific Black Wax in earliness and is highly productive. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.50.

Currie's Rustless Golden Wax—A black seeded sort of extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pods of moderate size, flat in shape, but of fine flavor; color a light golden yellow. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$5.25.



Brittle Wax

Brittlewax—A new bean. A very early and exceedingly prolific bush bean of superior quality and beautiful appearance. The plants are remarkably hardy and vigorous, so that the seed can safely be planted early in the spring. The pods are very long, straight, quite round, very meaty and entirely stringless. In color they are a rich, waxy yellow. In fine, tender quality and rare flavor; no other bush bean excels it. Its greatest merit, however, lies in its wonderful productiveness. When offering this new sort for the first time, the introducers awarded a prize for the greatest number of pods produced on a single plant. The prize bush was grown in Canada and bore 167 pods. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 90¢, bu. \$7.00.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA POLE AND DWARF LIMAS

Burpee's Bush Lima—Grows eighteen to twenty inches high, forming a strong and vigorous bush on which large pods are produced in great numbers. Beans very large, easily shelled and of very finest quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.00.

King of the Garden, Pole Lima—The favorite tall-growing sort. A vigorous grower; pods large and well filled with beans of rich flavor; a favorite with gardeners. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 30¢, gal. 90¢.

Henderson's Brush Lima—Of true brush form. Enormously productive. Beans small, but of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.00.

Ford's Mammoth Pole Lima—The pods are extra large, averaging about eight inches in length: completely filled with large, tender beans of finest quality and flavor. Enormously productive. Pods set early and continue in full bearing until cut down by frost. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 30¢, gal. 90¢.

POLE OR RUNNING

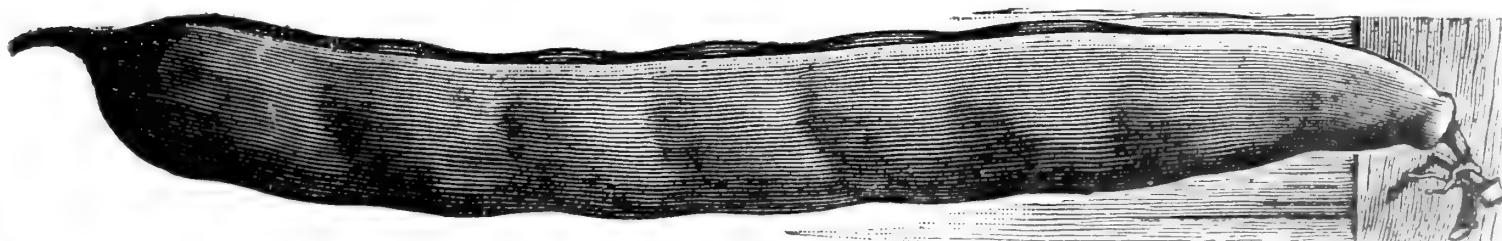
Cat Short or Corn Hill—An old popular sort for planting among corn. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 65¢, bu. \$5.75.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—The merits of the old Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean are well known, and in saying that this yellow-podded sort is even more prolific than its green-podded namesake, we give it a high recommendation indeed. It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush variety and keeps on producing until killed by frost. It is a vigorous grower, one plant filling a pole with a mass of vines, densely loaded with the beautiful golden yellow pods. The pods are long and so thick and fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in breadth; they are meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, of a delicious, rich, buttery flavor. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 20¢, qt. 35¢, gal. \$1.20.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—Green podded; early and productive. Pods grow in large clusters and are very rich and tender, almost round, and sometimes nine or ten inches long. Excellent for snap beans. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.25.

Lazy Wife's—This variety has become immensely popular in all sections of the country. It is the best green-podded, pole bean. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$6.60.

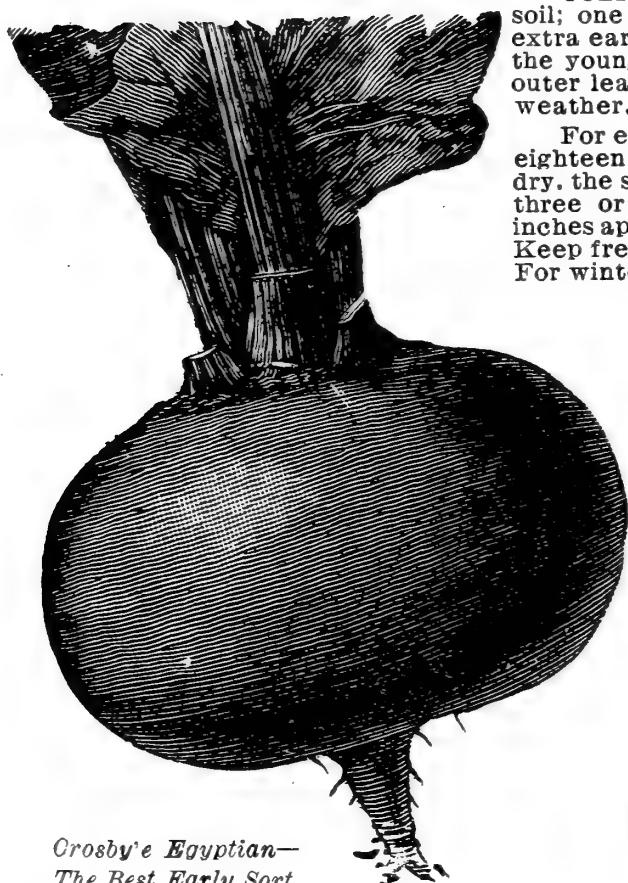
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—Short, broad, green pods, which become streaked with red when nearly ripe. As a shell bean, either green or dry, it cannot be surpassed in quality. The beans are large and easily shelled. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$5.50.



Kentucky Wonder.

If beans are wanted by mail 10c per pt., 15c per qt., must be added to pay postage.
We pay the postage on packets

BEET—Table Sorts



*Crosby's Egyptian—
The Best Early Sort.*

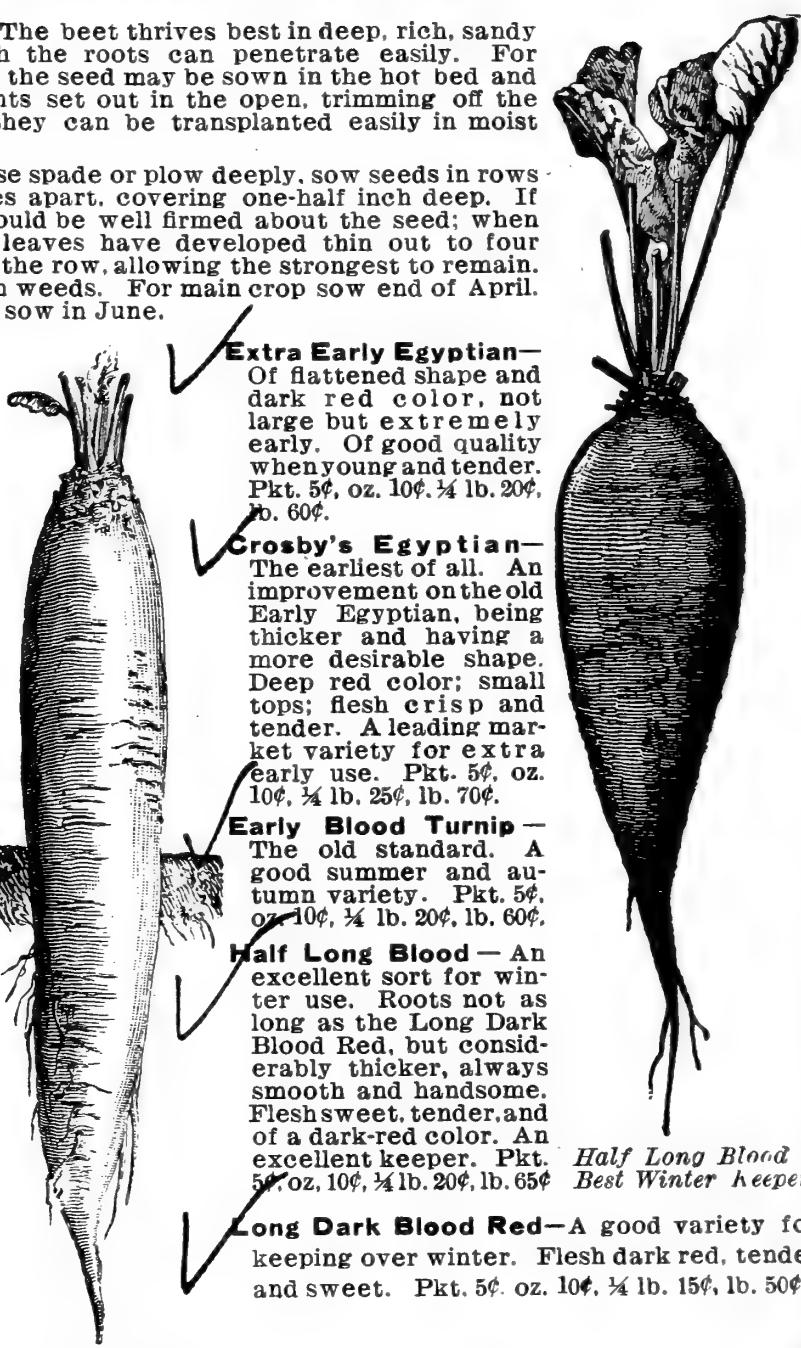
Detroit Dark Red—A first-class early sort for market or home use. Tops very small and will admit of close planting. The roots are round, smooth and of the deepest red color. Comes extra early and is one of the best of all turnip beets. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Edman's Improved Blood Turnip—A very fine strain of turnip beet, with small tops and dark red roots. It is always sweet and tender and a good keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Eclipse—Very early, globe shaped. tops small, dark red flesh. When young, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

CULTURE—The beet thrives best in deep, rich, sandy soil; one which the roots can penetrate easily. For extra early use the seed may be sown in the hot bed and the young plants set out in the open, trimming off the outer leaves; they can be transplanted easily in moist weather.

For early use spade or plow deeply, sow seeds in rows eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. If dry, the soil should be well firmed about the seed; when three or four leaves have developed thin out to four inches apart in the row, allowing the strongest to remain. Keep free from weeds. For main crop sow end of April. For winter use sow in June.



Extra Early Egyptian—
Of flattened shape and dark red color, not large but extremely early. Of good quality when young and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Crosby's Egyptian—
The earliest of all. An improvement on the old Early Egyptian, being thicker and having a more desirable shape. Deep red color; small tops; flesh crisp and tender. A leading market variety for extra early use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Early Blood Turnip—
The old standard. A good summer and autumn variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

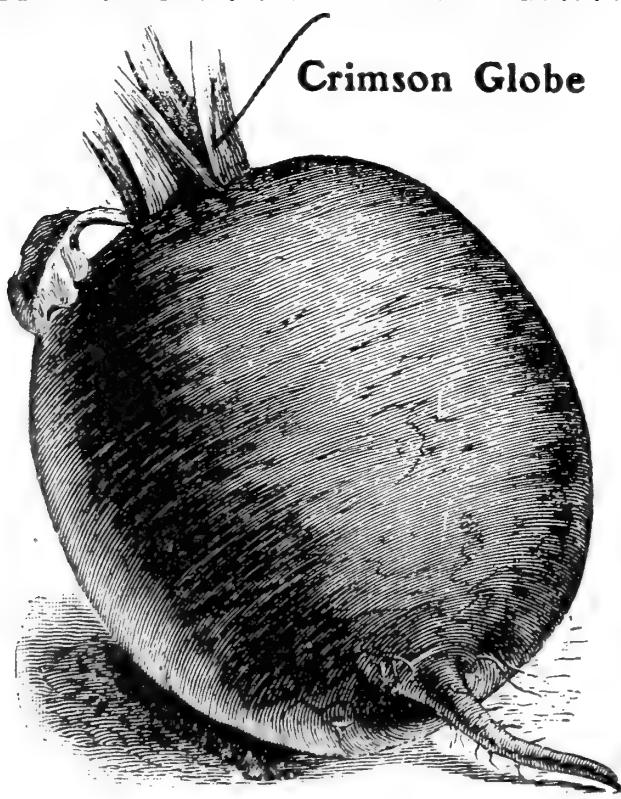
Half Long Blood—An excellent sort for winter use. Roots not as long as the Long Dark Blood Red, but considerably thicker, always smooth and handsome. Flesh sweet, tender, and of a dark-red color. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 65¢.

*Half Long Blood
Best Winter keeper.*

Long Dark Blood Red—A good variety for keeping over winter. Flesh dark red, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 50¢.

Long Dark Red.

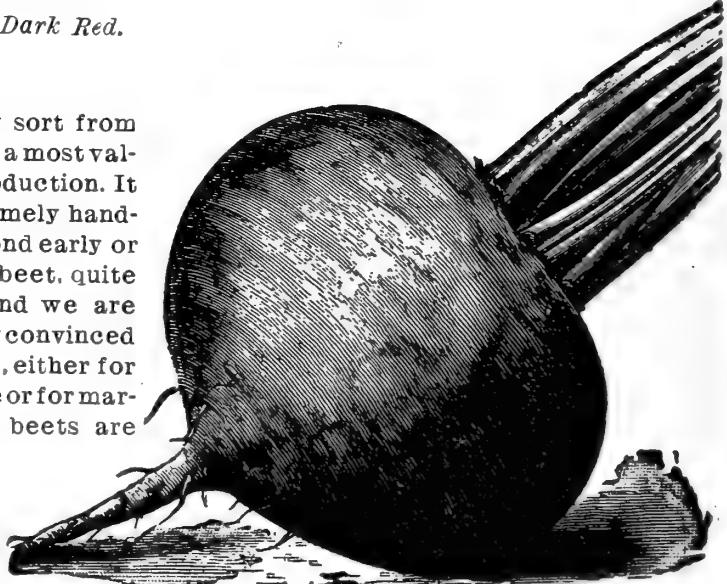
AN EXCELLENT NEW BEET



Crimson Globe.

Crimson Globe

This new sort from England is a most valuable introduction. It is an extremely handsome, second early or main crop beet, quite distinct, and we are thoroughly convinced of its value, either for private use or for market. The beets are of medium size, about three inches in diameter, handsome form with



Edman's Improved Blood Turnip.

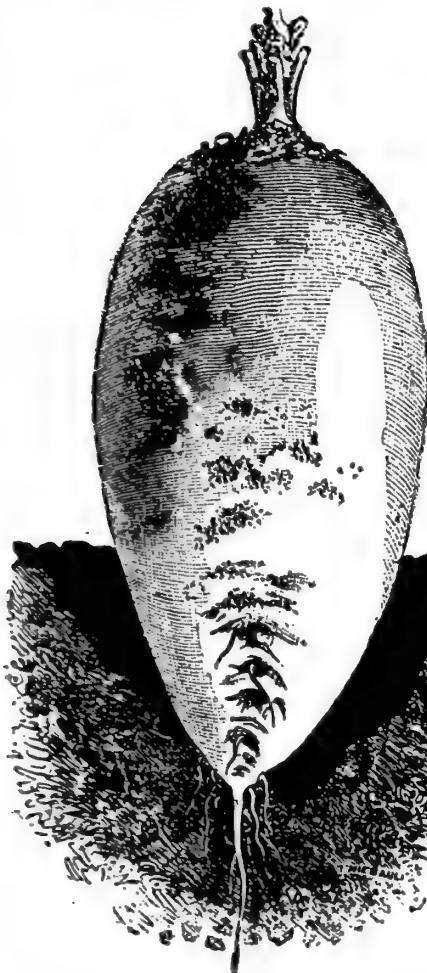
a smooth, clean skin and small tap root. The leaves are small with very slender stems. The shape is always remarkably regular and uniform, so that when washed and bunched for market they are of very attractive appearance. The flesh is a deep purplish crimson, sweet and tender, and entirely free from stringiness.

Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 75¢.

BEET—For Sugar and Stock Feeding

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.

Roots grow below the surface. Very rich in sugar; will yield from ten to sixteen tons of roots per acre. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.

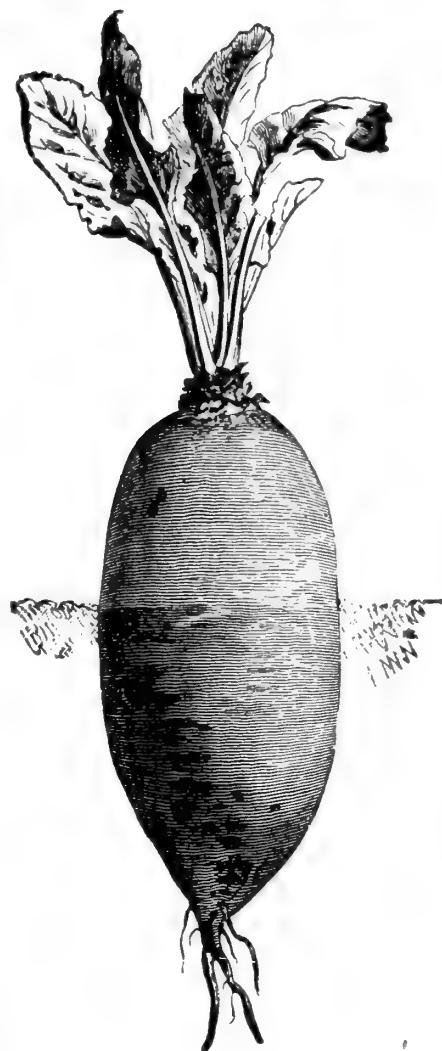


Great Dane Half Sugar



Kleine Wansleben.

Kleine Wansleben—Larger than Vilmorin's; exceedingly rich in sugar hardy and a good yielder. Easy to dig. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.



Mangel Golden Tankard

MANGEL WURZEL.

Mammoth Long Red—Enormously productive and yields from fifty to seventy tons to the acre. The roots grow well above the ground and are easily dug. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.

Golden Tankard—The leading yellow fleshed variety. Sweet, and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Hardy and a good cropper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.

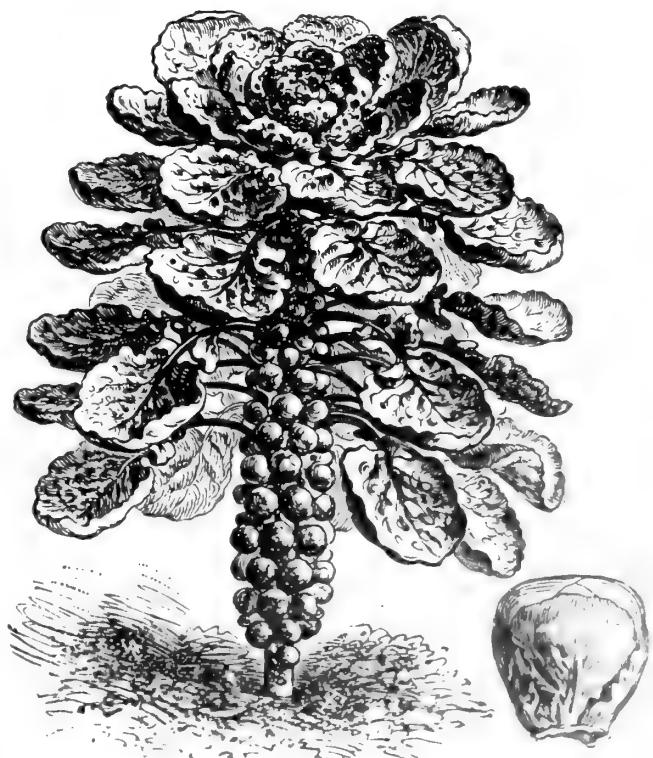
Great Dane Half Sugar Mangel—This splendid new sort is unquestionably the best ever offered. It was recently introduced from Denmark, a country famous for its dairy and cattle interests, and where root crops form the greater part of the winter feed for cattle. This sort has been carefully selected by years of experimenting, as the best variety in all respects. It is a cross between one of the hardy Mangel Wurzels and a rich sort of sugar beet. It not only retains the hardy and yielding qualities of the Mangels, but contains a high percentage of sugar, making a very palatable and nutritious food. It will easily yield twenty-five tons of roots per acre. The greater part of the root forms above the ground, making it easy to dig. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Express prepaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Paris Market

To the American gardeners this excellent vegetable is practically unknown and outside of the markets of our larger cities is seldom seen. It is worthy of much more general cultivation. A member of the cabbage family, but instead of forming a single large head the stem is covered with numerous small heads, each a perfect little cabbage about one inch in diameter. These are used in the same way as cabbage, but the flavor is more delicate and finer.

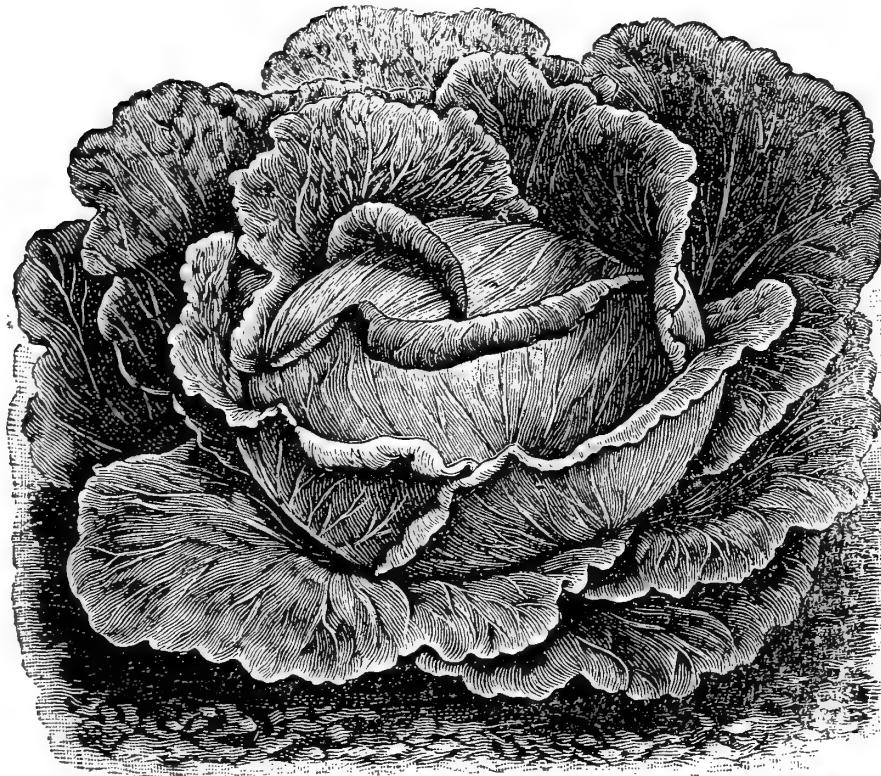
Its culture is easy; it should be handled in all respects like late or winter cabbage—the seed sown thickly in beds and the young plants set out when a few inches high. When the little heads begin to crowd each other, the leaves should be broken away to give them more room to develop. The variety above we consider the best. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.50.



Our prices, except where noted include postage.

CABBAGE

CULTURE—Cabbage requires a rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep and frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in the fall during September, and young plants protected through the winter in cold frames, or sow the seed during January or February, very thinly and shallow in hotbeds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size, gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works up well; prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. Plant one by two feet and cultivate every two weeks. For late use sow the seed in fine soil during May or June. Sow the seed very thinly and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough set out fifteen inches apart in rows three feet apart and cultivate every week. Another easy method is to plant five or six seeds in a hill where they are to remain after the plants have made three or four leaves pull out all but the strongest plant. When insects appear dust with *Slug Shot* or similar preparation.



St. Louis Late Market.

EARLY POINTED HEADS



Extra Early Express.

Extra Early Express—The earliest of all cabbage; heads fair sized and with few outside leaves, admitting of very close planting. Pkt 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW WINTER CABBAGE

✓ ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET.

A late main crop or winter variety, which has been the means of increasing the profits of thousands of growers. It is grown extensively in the famous American Bottoms of Illinois, near St. Louis, almost to the exclusion of all other late sorts. It seldom fails to make a crop, even under adverse conditions, resisting the attacks of insects, heat and drouth to a remarkable degree. The heads are large and unusually solid and heavy. Good sized heads can be cut as early as any main crop sort, but one of its chief merits is that it continues to grow long after other sorts have matured. It gets bigger and better the longer it stands; even after maturing it will stand for weeks without bursting, and keeps splendidly during the winter.

Pkt. 10¢, oz. 30¢, 2 oz. 50¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$2.50.

by mail postpaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The best extra early variety, heads solid and of excellent quality. The standard early market garden variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 60¢, lb. \$1.75.

Early Dwarf York—Very early; heads are small and heart shaped; firm and tender; its dwarf habit admits of close planting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, ¼ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—Only a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, much larger and not so pointed. Uniformly large and solid. A great favorite with gardeners because of its large size and fine quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 65¢, lb. \$2.00.

Early Winningstadt—An excellent variety for general use; very hardy and a sure header; the heads are hard, conical shape, and keep well summer or winter; it will succeed where most varieties would fail. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 45¢, lb. \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT HEAD SORT



Early Spring.

Early Spring—As early as the earliest. Fine, large, flat heads. A money maker for the market gardener. As early as the Wakefield and much more productive; an extra early flat headed variety of recent introduction. It has a short stem and but few outside leaves, admitting of very close planting. Fine, large, solid heads, of finest quality. There is always a preference for flat cabbage, and this variety is sure to prove a ready seller. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, ¼ lb. 80¢, lb. \$2.00.

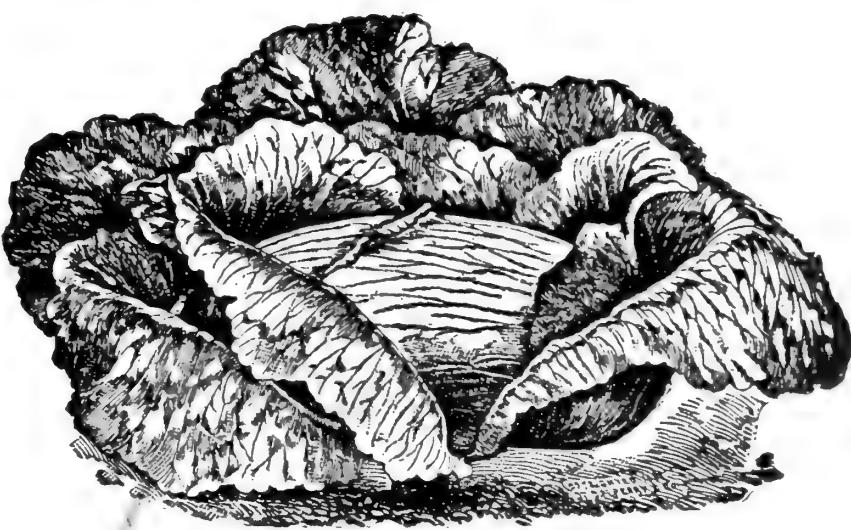
SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER SORTS



All Seasons.

Allhead Early—The finest strain of summer cabbage in cultivation, fully one-third larger than any other early sort. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and uniform in shape, size and color; compact, and of very best quality; a popular and very profitable variety. Our seed is the finest Long Island grown, and cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Early Flat Dutch—This well-known and popular variety considered by many to be the best second early sort; large, flat, solid heads of excellent quality. Does not burst easily. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50.



Fottler's Improved Brunswick.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—A first-class variety, very popular with market gardeners. Plants exceedingly short stemmed. The heads are large, decidedly flat, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer—A favorite variety for family and market. Very early, large flat heads. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

All Seasons—An excellent summer cabbage for general cultivation. Very popular in the eastern markets. Stands dry weather and the hot sun to a remarkable extent. Extra large, round, solid, flat heads of first-class quality. A good keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65¢, lb. \$2.00.

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES



Premium Flat Dutch.

Premium Flat Dutch—The standard variety; a sure header and a good keeper. Many gardeners depend entirely on this variety for winter cabbage. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Surehead—A popular sort for main crop; never fails to form uniformly large, solid heads, which are tender and of fine sweet flavor. An excellent keeper and a good shipper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Drumhead—Enormous heads, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.25.



Hollander or Dutch Winter.

Autumn King—Mammoth heads; the largest of all cabbage; often reaches a weight of 25 pounds. Crisp and white. A good keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

HOLLAND OR DUTCH WINTER

Hard and solid as a rock. Stands cold and drouth that would destroy other sorts. The best variety to keep over winter for spring sales.

—Large quantities of this excellent cabbage are sent to the large markets in this country from Holland during the winter and spring months, and always demand the highest price. It has been tested by market gardeners everywhere, and all pronounce it the best keeping and best shipping cabbage they have ever grown. It is very hardy and will stand drouth, heat, or excessive moisture, better than any other cabbage. The heads are extremely hard and heavy, and of very fine quality. It will keep solid and tender until late in spring. Finest Danish grown seed.

Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.50.



Mammoth Red Rock.

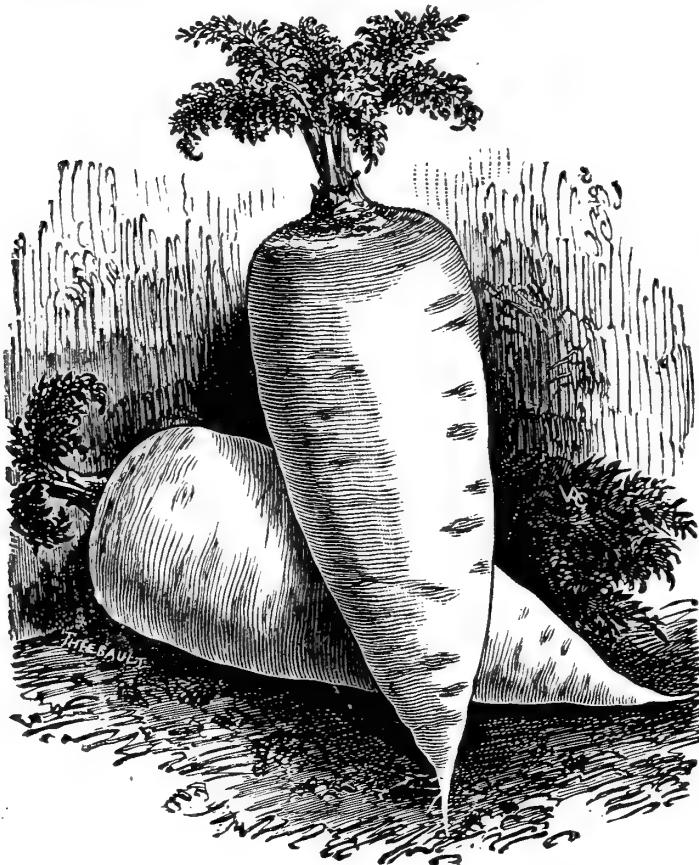
RED CABBAGE

Early Dutch Dark Red—Largely used for pickling. Early, hardy and a good keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Rock Red—The best variety of late red cabbage. It is sure heading, of large size, and deep red color. Those who like a red cabbage will be pleased with this one. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

CARROT

CULTURE—The carrot will do well in any good, well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in bloom, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when two inches high thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry sand, when they will keep solid until late in the spring.



Stock Carrot White Vosges.

White Vosges—Roots short, thick and smooth. Enormously productive. Of great value for feeding; greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Early Scarlet Horn—A small, extra early sort suitable for forcing or first early planting out of doors. They grow to a length of about two inches and almost as thick. When young quite tender and fine grained. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Oxheart or Guerande—Roots short but very thick, smooth and handsome; flesh fine grained, tender and sweet. A fine variety for early market; color orange yellow. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Rubicon Half Long—A distinct and valuable sort introduced a few years since. It is about the same length as Danver's, but earlier and a little thicker at the shoulder; it is of uniform shape and fine color. It is a heavy cropper and grows well under ground, which prevents it from becoming sunburnt. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Half Long Lemon—A new French carrot of distinct color and rare beauty. Its handsome shape makes it one of the finest market sorts, and its beautiful color, a fine bright lemon yellow, adds to its attractiveness. Of very finest quality, highly productive. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Danver's Half Long—Very productive and will thrive in all classes of soil. Deep orange color, first-class keeper. Best quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Long Orange—An old standard for general use. A sure and heavy cropper. Roots long, tapering, and of deep orange color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Chantenay—One of the finest of all carrots for home or market. Color deep orange red; about six inches long; stump rooted, smooth, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

CAULIFLOWER

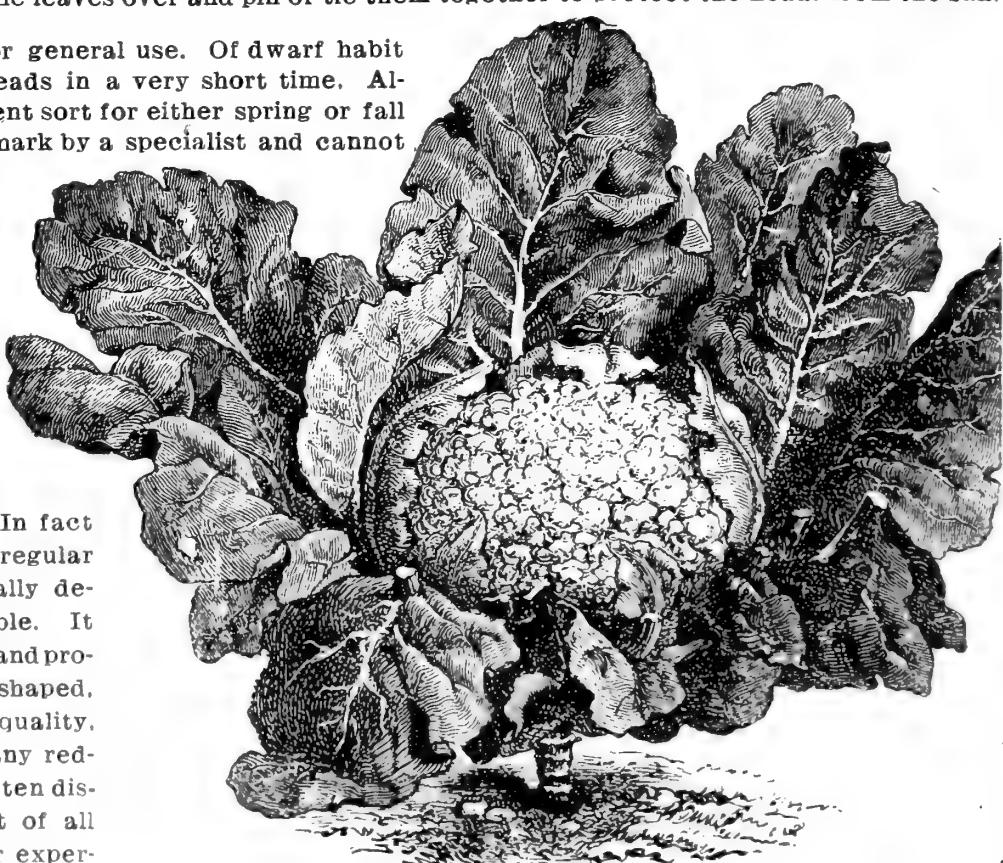
FINE DANISH GROWN STOCK

CULTURE—Cauliflower requires much the same treatment as early cabbage. A point to be remembered is that cauliflower requires cool, moist weather for its development, it will not head in hot weather. The sowing should be made very early in the spring or early summer so that the plants will reach maturity before or after the hot summer weather. Sow the seed the previous autumn and protect the young plants through the winter in cold frames, or sow in hotbeds very early during January or February. Transplant into deep, rich, moist, well-worked soil as soon as frost ceases, one foot apart in rows two feet apart. Cultivate very frequently. They should be kept growing rapidly. When the flower begins to form draw the leaves over and pin or tie them together to protect the heads from the sun. For autumn use sow in June.

Early Snowball—The best variety for general use. Of dwarf habit and produces fine, large, white heads in a very short time. Always tender and sweet. An excellent sort for either spring or fall planting. Our seed is grown in Denmark by a specialist and cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 20¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

Extra Early Paris—Very early and reliable header. Large, white, solid heads of excellent flavor. A favorite with market gardeners because of its earliness and large size. Pkt. 10¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40¢, oz. 60¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Reliance—A new, hardy, drouth-resisting cauliflower. This new variety may be called the hardiest and easiest grown of all cauliflowers. In fact it may do without most of the regular waterings and other care generally demanded by this exacting vegetable. It stands the drouth remarkably well and produces, nevertheless, enormous well-shaped, fine-grained heads of very delicate quality. Their color is pure white without any reddish or purplish tinge which so often disparages other varieties. The best of all summer cauliflowers, so far as our experience goes. Pkt. 30¢.



New hardy, drouth-resisting.

*Golden Self Blanching.*

Golden Self Blanching—The standard and best early sort. Of dwarf, compact habit, with thick, solid stalks, which blanch easily to a clear, waxy yellow. Stalks crisp, free from stringiness, and of delicious flavor. Our stock of seed is the finest obtainable. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 30¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90¢. lb. \$3.25.

White Plume—A well-known sort; is early, handsome and blanches easily. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢. lb. \$2.00.

Giant Pascal—The very best keeper. When blanched it is of a beautiful yellowish white color; crisp, solid and of a delicious nutty flavor. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢. lb. \$1.75.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery—Giant Prague—For seasoning and garnishing. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢. lb. \$1.00.

CHERVIL

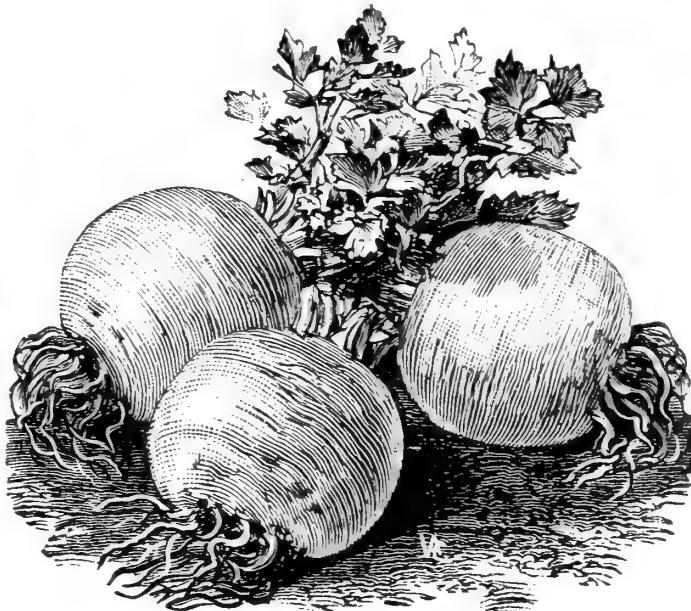
*Curled or Doubled.*

Curled or Double—An easily grown, fragrant, hardy annual, used for flavoring and garnishing. It is similar in growth to parsley, but the leaves, especially those of the double sort which we offer, are even prettier, and very desirable for decorating dishes.

Sow early in spring in good rich soil, thinning out the plants to one foot apart. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢. lb. 90¢.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow early in the spring as soon as ground can be put in good, fine condition. The surface of the seed bed should be well raked and made as fine as possible. Sow thinly and cover very lightly; a little sprinkling of earth is all that is necessary. Select a moist place and water if the bed becomes dry. An old sack or carpet thrown over the bed will assist in retaining the moisture: this should be removed as soon as the plants appear. When the plants have reached a height of about four inches, lay off shallow trenches about two feet apart and set out a portion of the plants in good, rich, well-manured soil, about ten inches apart, cutting off the tops. In about two weeks set out another portion, and repeat at intervals of a few weeks until the required number has been set out. This will provide a succession throughout the season. Water during dry weather and keep them growing. Hoe frequently, gradually drawing the soil up about the plants as they grow.

*Celeriac Giant Prague.*

CORN SALAD

*Corn Salad.*

Large Leaved—Also called *Fetticus* or *Lambs' Lettuce*. A small, refreshing salad, used as a substitute for lettuce during the winter and spring months. It may be sown very early in the spring when it will be ready for use in five or six weeks. It is usually sown in the fall.

For winter use sow shallow in rows, one foot apart, during August or September. When winter approaches, put on a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. The seed may also be sown early in spring. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢. lb. 75¢.

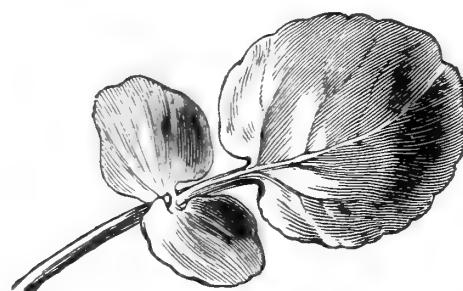
CHICORY



Large Rooted Magdeburg or Coffee.

The leaves of this plant, when young and tender, are used as a salad like lettuce, but it is generally cultivated for its roots, which, when dried and prepared, are used as a substitute and adulterant of coffee. The cultivation is the same as that given beets or carrots. In the fall the roots are dug, sliced and dried in an apple evaporator or kiln constructed for the purpose.

Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.



Water Cress.

True Water Cress — Succeeds only where the roots and stems are submerged in water. A highly prized salad of a pleasant and agreeable flavor. Should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found for it.

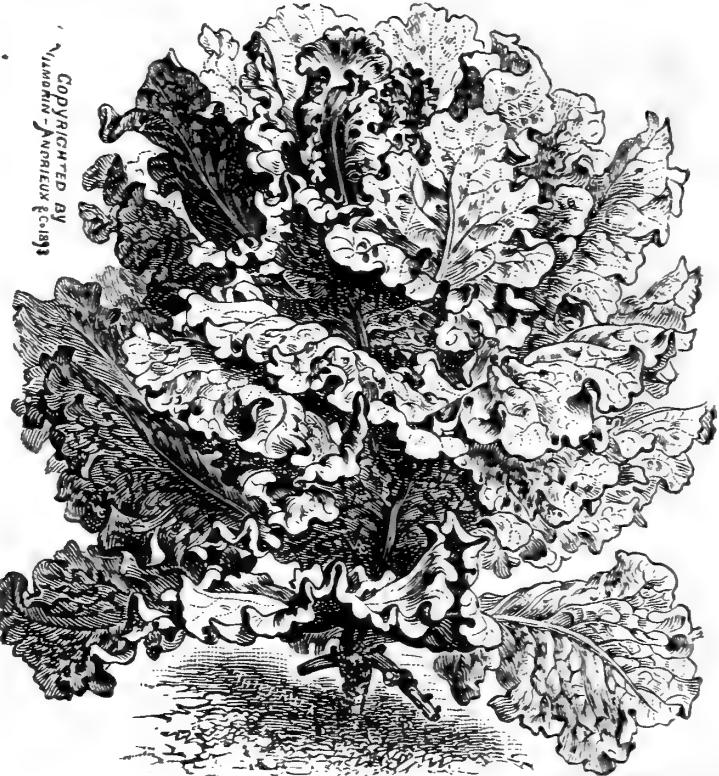
Pkt. 10¢, oz. 30¢.

COLLARDS

A plant resembling kale or a large loose-headed, leafy cabbage, extensively used as greens especially in the South where it remains green and in condition for use throughout the winter. Freezing does not injure it, but rather improves the flavor.

It is cultivated in the same way as cabbage; the seed is sown in early spring or mid summer and the plants set out in rows when a few inches high.

Southern Giant — The best sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.



Southern Giant.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS.

CULTURE — A refreshing salad of easiest culture. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow thickly broadcast or in rows eight inches apart. Repeated sowings may be made every two weeks for a succession.



Dwarf Fine Curled.

Dwarf Fine Curled — A small pungent salad of easiest culture. Seed should be sown early in rows about fifteen inches apart, and covered lightly; when two or three inches high it is ready for use. It is often mixed with lettuce and imparts a warm, agreeable taste to the salad. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

SWEET CORN

CULTURE—It should be remembered that Sweet or Sugar Corn for roasting ears remains in fine condition only a few days, after which it becomes hard and poorly flavored. Beginning with Extra Early Adams and Premo, as soon as danger from frost is over, small plantings should be made every week to provide a constant supply of sweet tender ears. The early sorts may be planted up to within eight weeks of frost. Early Minnesota, Mammoth White Cory, Crosby's Early are early sorts. For main crop Stowell's Evergreen is the standard and best paying sort. Country Gentleman and Zigzag Evergreen are excellently sweet and fine flavored. Late Mammoth is the largest and latest of all. One quart of seed will plant 300 feet of row.



Peep O'Day

"Peep O'Day," The Earliest of All.—In "Peep O'Day" we have a variety that is not only extremely early—earlier by ten days than any other sort—but of fine quality as well. In habit of growth it is quite distinct. The stalks grow only three or four feet high and may be planted very closely. If in rows, six inches apart is not too close. It is remarkably prolific; sometimes as many as five ears are produced on a single stalk. The well formed ears are about six inches long, of just the right size. The quality is surprising. Prices: pkt. 10¢, pint 20¢, quart 35¢, gallon \$1.00, peck \$1.75.

Early Evergreen—In this new sort we believe a truly valuable sort has been found. It is earlier than Stowell's by considerable, resembles it very closely in size and shape, has the same fine sweet flavor and besides is more uniform and remains in condition fit for use longer. Prices: pkt. 10¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 85¢, peck \$1.50.

New White Evergreen—A high-bred and selected strain of Stowell's Evergreen, so long and favorably known for its large size and excellent quality; it is identical with its parent in every way except that it is pure white. When in the green state ready for use, the cobs and the grains are of the purest white, without any greenish tinge whatever. Prices: pkt. 10¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢, peck \$1.80.

Premo—This variety will produce roasting ears earlier than any other variety. It has been planted side by side with many other first early sorts, and in all such trials Premo has proven itself to be a little ahead of them all. It is a true sweet corn of excellent quality. The ears are large for so early a variety, being from seven to eight inches long and well filled out to the tip with pure sweet kernels. The stalks grow about five feet high and usually produce two ears. Market gardeners will find this a very profitable variety, as it can be put on the market ahead of all other varieties, and it also makes a good sized plump ear that will sell well. For home use it is also excellent for first early, being of a very good quality. Pkt. 10¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 85¢.

Extra Early Adams—While not properly a sweet corn, it is used as such because of its very early and hardy nature. Market gardeners depend on this sort for their first "roasting ears." It can be planted long before it is safe to plant other varieties, and it is always the first in the market. Pkt. 5¢, pint 10¢, quart 15¢, gallon 50¢.

Mammoth White Cory—A new extra early variety and a great improvement on the old Cory. The ears are handsome, even, broad grained and very large for such an early sort. They are borne two and three on a stalk making it a very productive variety. One of the best extra earlies for home or market. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

Crosby's Early—An excellent sort, combining earliness and fine quality; medium sized ears of finest quality. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

Early Minnesota—An old favorite. One of the best early varieties. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

Black Mexican—The grains, unlike any other sort, are of a bluish-black when dry, but when in condition for use it is of a pure white color. It is surpassed by no other sort in tenderness and sweetness. A splendid second early crop. Stands the heat well. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

Late Mammoth—The largest of all Sweet Corn. Immense ears of excellent quality, sweet and tender. Very late. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

Early Champion—The earliest large Sweet Corn. Produces ears a foot long in two months. Yields two and three ears to the stalk. Very sweet and juicy. An excellent sort for market or home use. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard main crop variety. Large well formed ears, deep grained, very sweet and sugary. It is hardy and productive and altogether the best kind for general use. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

Zigzag Evergreen—The grains are placed irregularly or zigzag fashion on the cob. This in Sweet Corn is always an indication of sweetness. Ears large. One of the best late kinds. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

Country Gentleman—Certainly a fine sort. Ears average nine or ten inches in length, but what it lacks in size is more than equalled in superior quality and productiveness. It sometimes yields as many as five or six ears to the stalk. Deep grained and exceedingly sweet and juicy. One of the best for the family garden. Pkt. 5¢, pint 15¢, quart 25¢, gallon 80¢.

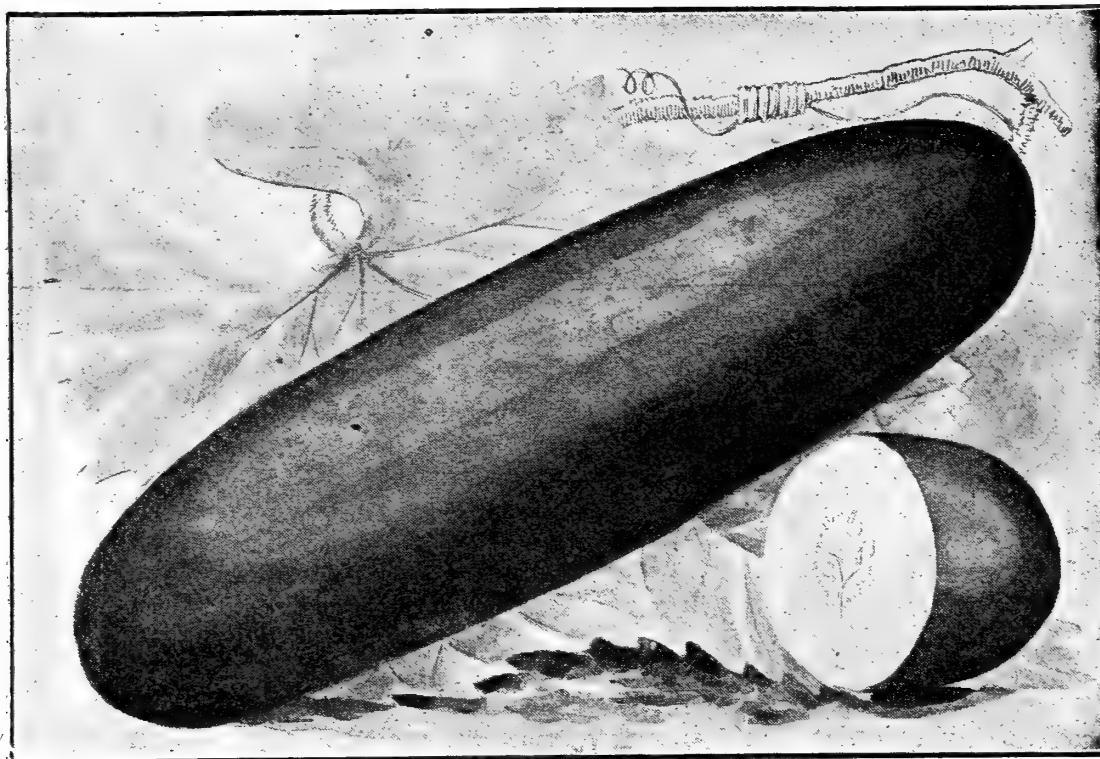
CUCUMBER

CULTURE — Newly-broken prairie or rich, sandy bottom is the soil best suited for cucumbers. For a very early crop the seed may be planted in small berry boxes in the hot-bed or window in the house during March and transplanted to the open when all danger of frost is past. When setting them out the boxes can be easily cut away without disturbing the roots. The first planting out-of doors may be made in a sunny situation at about the time cherry trees are in bloom. Plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, dropping five or six seeds in a hill. For main crop sow the seed thickly in rows four to five feet apart at corn-planting time. For pickles plant in middle summer. The cucumbers should be gathered as soon as they reach their proper size. The vines will soon stop bearing if the fruits are allowed to ripen. An acre

of cucumbers should produce about 150 bushels of pickles. Two or three pounds of seeds are required for an acre. When insects attack the vine dust with Slug Shot or similar insect powder.

Emerald — This is one of the finest early varieties introduced in years. The flesh is very crisp and tender and the young fruits being a deep green, straight and tender, make it a good pickling sort. Excellent for slicing or pickling, and as a market sort unequaled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Early Frame — Very early and productive. fruits are straight, tapering at the end, and of a bright-green color. Flesh crisp and tender. Excellent for both pickling and table use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 60¢.



Emerald.

Cyclone — The earliest cucumber in existence. It is of the White Spine type but fully two weeks earlier. The short, thick fruits are produced in clusters of three and four; they are of a fine deep green color and retain this color until almost ripe. A very prolific sort of great value for early use. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 65¢.

Arlington — A strain of White Spine, very popular with market gardeners. It is very early, of fine salable shape and a rich, dark green color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Early Cluster — The short, thick fruit is produced in clusters close to the stem. Early and productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 60¢.

Improved White Spine — An excellent variety for slicing. Early and prolific; handsome and straight, dark green fruits. Flesh tender and of highest quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

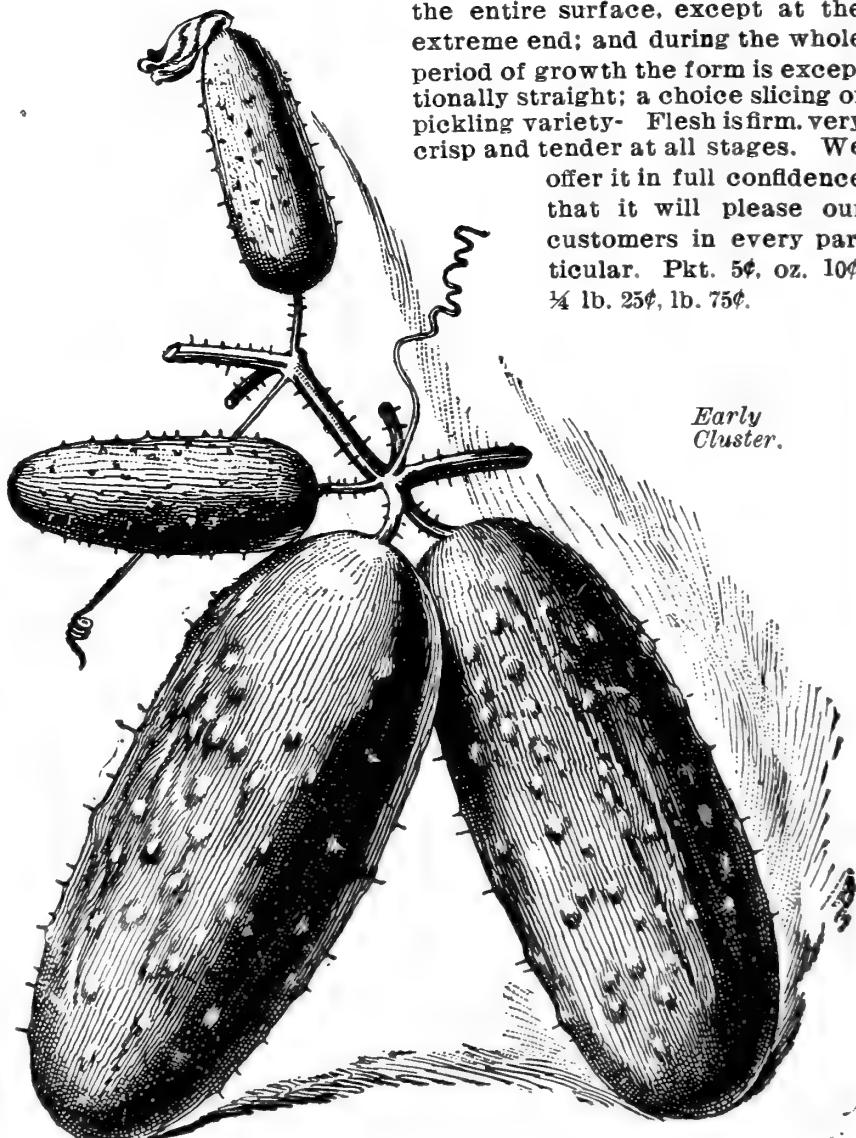
Bosto Pickle, or Green Prolific — A favorite pickling sort and very productive. Dark green, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Cool and Crisp — An excellent variety for pickling and slicing. Early and very productive. Fruit slightly pointed at the ends; of desirable shape and color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

White Wonder — A very beautiful, white skinned sort; of good quality and flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Giant Pera — A mammoth variety, very long, dark green, and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

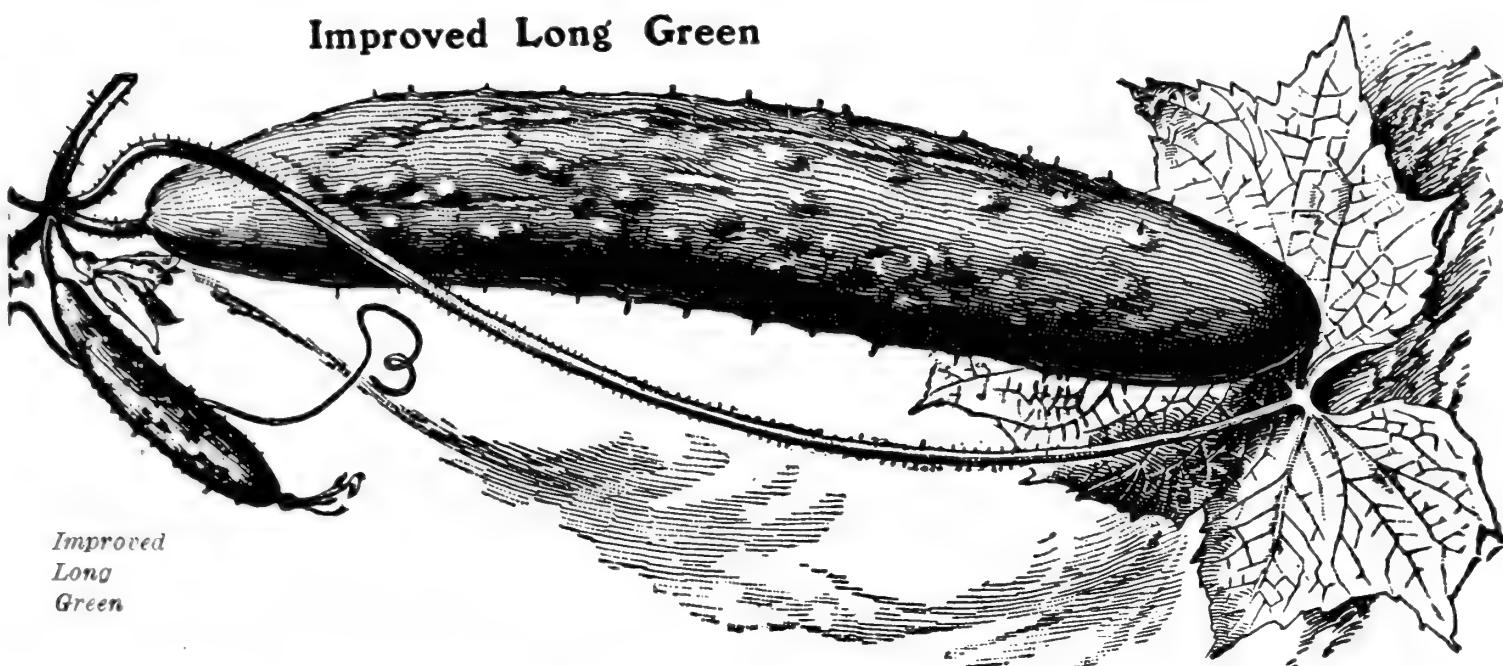
Cumberland — This splendid sort originated with Messrs. C. P. Coy & Son, the veteran seed growers of Nebraska. It is of the hardy White Spine type, a rapid, strong and vigorous grower and exceedingly prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from all other sorts in being thickly set with fine spines over the entire surface, except at the extreme end; and during the whole period of growth the form is exceptionally straight; a choice slicing or pickling variety. Flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages. We offer it in full confidence that it will please our customers in every particular. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.



Early Cluster.

CUCUMBER—Continued

Improved Long Green



Improved Long Green—An old and popular variety, valuable alike for pickling or slicing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

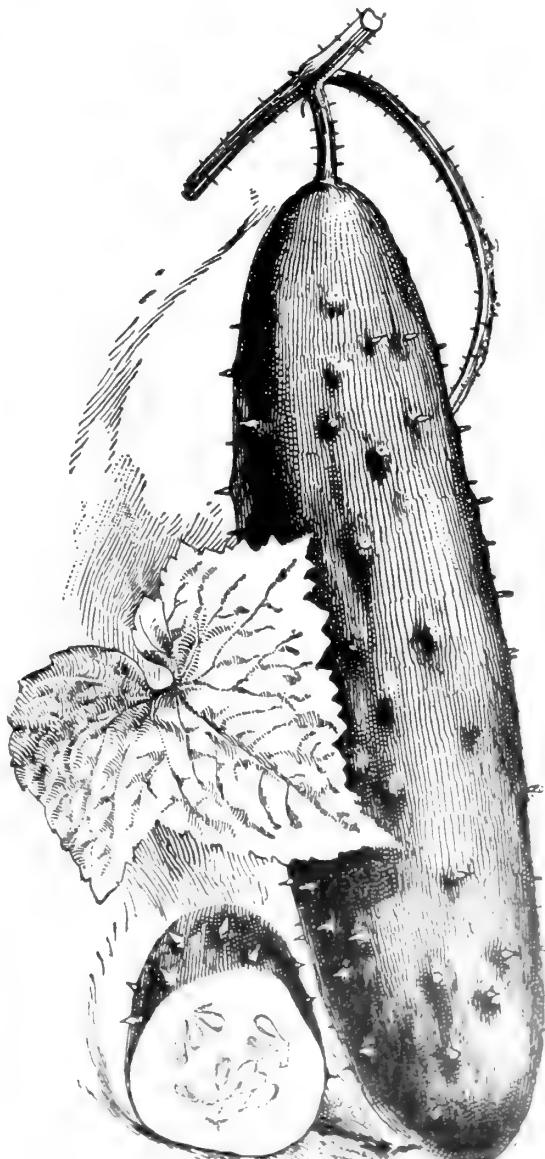
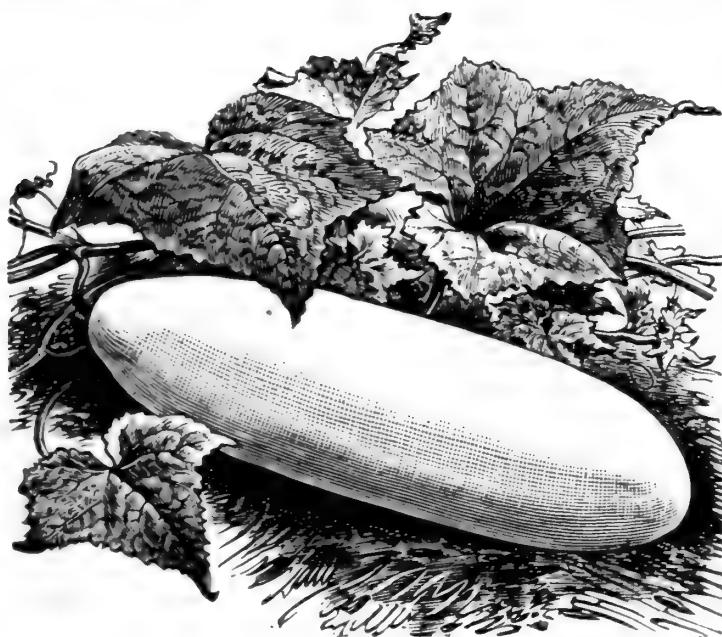


Everbearing—Wonderfully prolific and bears continually the entire season; blossoms and cucumbers at all stages of growth are found on the same vine. If the fruits are gathered as they become fit for use, the vines will go right ahead blooming and bearing all season. It is one of the earliest sorts and a heavy cropper. The cucumbers will average about five inches in length and are of good form and color. An excellent sort for small pickles. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 80¢.

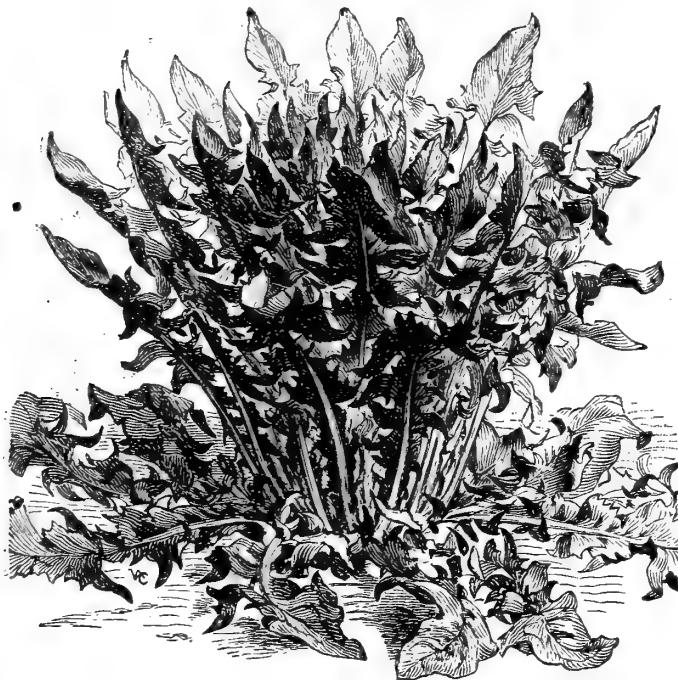
Japanese Climbing—Medium sized, well-formed fruits of a dark-green color. This variety throws out strong, grasping tendrils which enables it to climb trellis, wire netting, strings or any other suitable support. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.25.

West India Gherkin, or Burr—A small, prickly, oval sort resembling a chestnut burr in shape and appearance. It is suitable for pickling only, for which purpose the fruits should be used when quite young. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.40.

Chicago Pickling—A small, pickling sort, very popular with Chicago market gardeners and large pickling houses. Immensely productive and of good shape and color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.



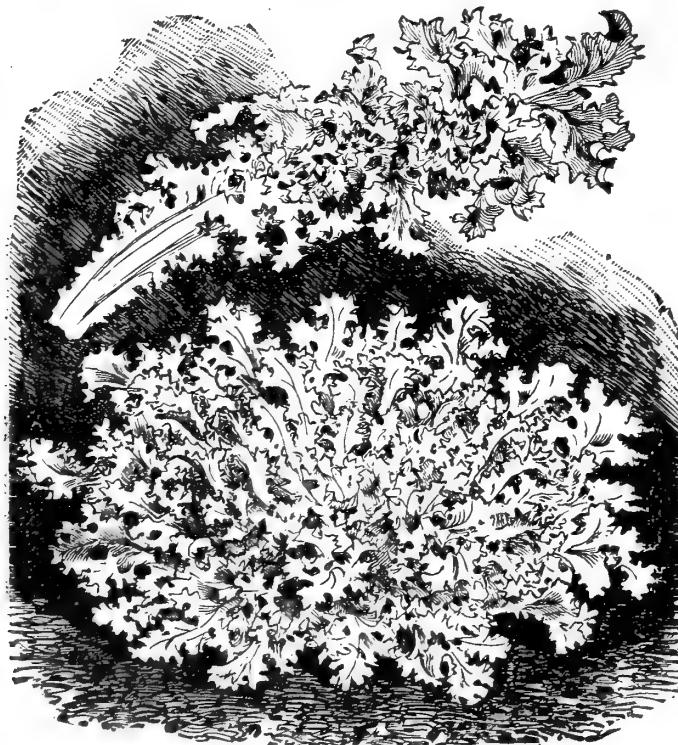
DANDELION



Dandelion—Improved Thick Leaved

Improved Thick Leaved or Cabbaging—Quite unlike the wild Dandelion, far surpassing it in size and flavor. One of the earliest spring greens and a very profitable early spring garden crop coming in ahead of spinach. Sow very early in the spring in rich warm soil. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

ENDIVE



Endive—White Curled.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the open ground when the earth is free from frost; for a succession, sow any time up until the first of August. Sow shallow in rows one and one-half feet apart, and when the plants are large enough thin out to ten inches apart. When the outside leaves have reached a length of about six inches, they are ready for blanching; select a dry day for this work; bring the outside leaves together over the top of the plant and tie them up closely to prevent rain from coming through, which would cause the heads to rot. In about two weeks they will be nicely blanched and ready for use.

Green Curled—A very large variety; leaves deep green, beautifully curled and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

White Curled—The most beautiful sort; leaves light green and blanches easily to a clear waxy white, finely cut and curled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.40.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—The seed of the Egg Plant is very difficult to germinate; repeated sowings are often necessary. The seed require heat and should be sown early in the spring under glass in a hot-bed; after watering well keep the frame closed until plants appear, when air may be given on warm sunny days. When two or three leaves have developed, transplant in the hot-bed or plant in small flower pots. After all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm, transplant in the open. In setting out the plants, a good plan to follow is to open a trench about two feet wide and two feet deep, nearly fill it with well rotted manure, placing soil on top; set the plants in this soil about two feet apart: the roots will soon reach the manure and grow rapidly. A small black beetle often attacks the plants and should be picked off by hand.



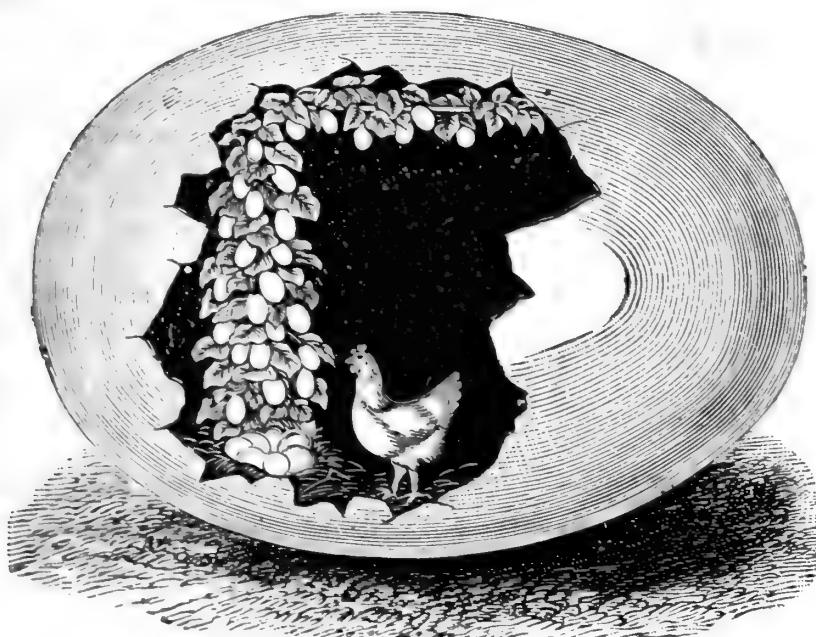
Black Beauty Egg Plant.

Black Beauty—The earliest of all large-fruited Egg Plants, ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Purple but not quite as large as this sort. The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes well set with the large handsome fruits. The color is a rich shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hot-bed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and home garden. Pkt. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20¢, oz. 30¢.

New York Purple Improved—The standard and by far the best variety for home or market. It is of uniformly large size, very productive, and of a rich purple color. The quality is all that could be desired. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85¢, lb. \$3.00.

GARLIC

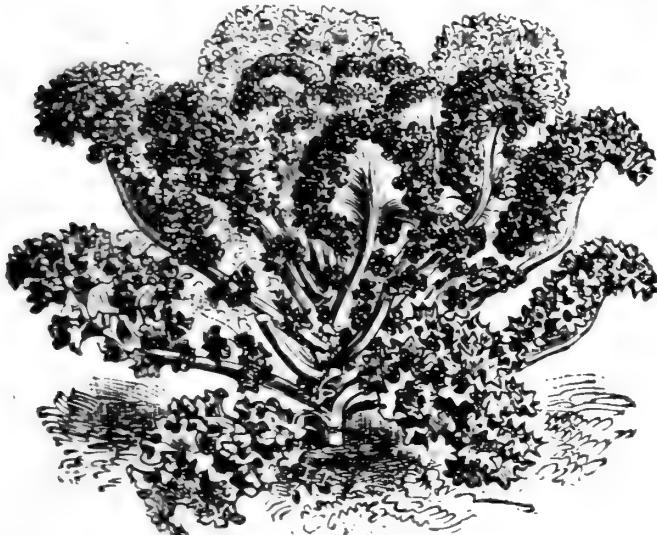
Garlic—A bulbous root or onion, much esteemed for flavoring meats, soups, etc. Should be grown in same manner as onions. Bulbs or sets by mail, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 40¢. By express or freight, lb. 25¢.



Nest Egg Gourd.

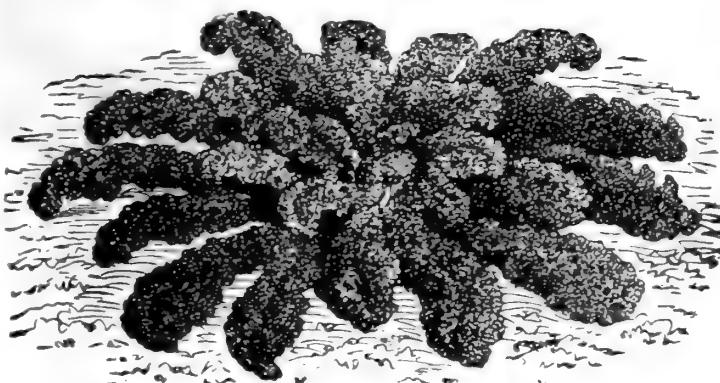
Kale or Borecole

CULTURE—Grows easily and succeeds everywhere. In early spring sow the seed in rows two feet apart and thin out to six inches between the plants. For fall and winter use sow early in September. The quality is much improved by freezing and the plants may be gathered any time during the winter. If gathered in a frozen condition they should be thawed out by placing them in cold water.



Curled Mosbach.

Curled Mosbach—Of half dwarf, compact, bushy growth; a vast improvement over the straggling, tall-growing varieties. The leaves are large, of handsome light green color, curled densely, giving the entire plant a fine mossy appearance. Tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢.



Siberian.

Siberian—A valuable sort, which furnishes an abundance of "greens" equal to the best spinach during the fall and winter. Beautifully curled, crimped and of fine flavor. It is perfectly hardy, and should be sown in the fall like spinach. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 50¢.

GOURDS

Nest Egg—The fruits when ripe exactly resemble hen's eggs in shape and color, and are much used as nest eggs. It is also an attractive ornamental climber. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Dipper—Useful for many purposes. The capacity varies from a pint to a quart, with handles six to twelve inches long. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Hercules' Club—A very long sort: very thick and heavy at one end tapering gradually to the stem. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

For Ornamental Sorts see Under Flower Seeds

Kohl Rabi

CULTURE—Kohl Rabi requires exactly the same treatment as cabbage. For early use sow the seed thinly in hotbed and transplant to open ground when frost has left the soil. Or the seed may be sown in the open ground when the peach is in bloom, and repeat sowings a month apart for a succession. Sow thinly and shallow in rows two feet apart and thin out to six inches apart in the row. The bulbs should be used before they reach their full size and while the skin is still tender. They become tough and woody if allowed to reach their full development.



Early White Vienna.

Early White Vienna—Very early; small tops and of a fine delicate flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.75.

Early Purple Vienna—Identical with the above except in color, which in this sort is a rich purple. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Leek

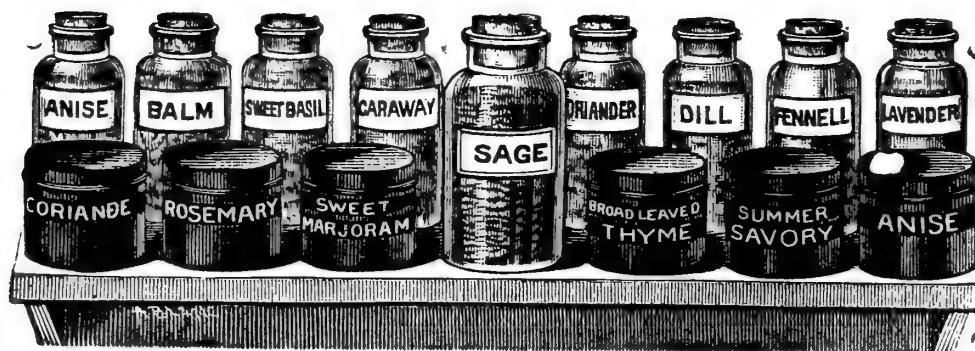


Monstrous Carentan.

CULTURE—Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows where they are to remain and thin out to four inches apart, or sow thinly in seed bed and when the plants are about three inches high transplant six inches apart in rows two feet apart. Keep free from weeds and well hoed during the summer gradually drawing the soil up about the plants to blanch them. The flavor is improved by freezing.

Monstrous Carentan—A giant variety, often three inches in diameter. Very white and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.20.

HERBS



Sweet Fennel—The leaves, boiled, are used in sauces and soups. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Lavender—Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Sweet Majoram—The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, either green or dry. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Anise—Used for garnishing and flavoring; the seed has an agreeable aromatic taste. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Sweet Basil—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Caraway—Grown for the seeds, which are used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Dill—Stems and seeds are used for flavoring and pickling with cucumbers. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Sage—Much used for flavoring and dressing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Summer Savory—For flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

Thyme—Used for seasoning soups, sausages, etc. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢.

LETTUCE

CULTURE—For early crops, seed may be sown the previous autumn and plants protected through the winter in cold frames. Or, may be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted to the open ground as soon as ground can be worked. For ordinary private use the simplest way is to sow in the open ground early in spring in rows one foot apart; as the plants begin to crowd, gradually thin them out and use as required, so plants will stand about ten inches apart in the rows; should be hoed frequently to reach full development quickly. Beginning early in spring lettuce should be sown every two or three weeks until the middle of August; this will provide a supply of fresh, tender lettuce during the entire season.

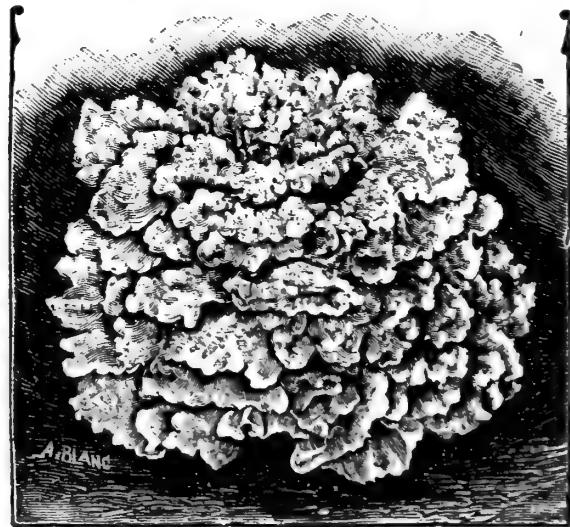
EARLY CURLED VARIETIES

Grand Rapids Forcing—A favorite sort for growing in hotbeds or green houses and a fine sort, also, for outdoor sowing. It grows very rapidly, forming large, loose-curled bunches. The color is a yellowish green. The leaves are crisp, tender and fine flavored. This sort is more probably generally used for forcing in the west than any other. Tons of it are grown by the large gardeners every season. As an outdoor lettuce for cutting when a few inches high, we know of no better sort than the Grand Rapids. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Prize Head—We highly recommend this sort for the family garden. It is early, of fine quality and remains fit for use a long time before running to seed. It does not head up solid, but forms large, loose bunches. The leaves are nicely curled and very tender and sweet; bright green in color, edged with brownish red. It may be sown early in the spring and does well also for summer use. If only one sort of lettuce is used, we would advise that it be Prize Head. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.



Prize Head.



Grand Rapids Forcing.

Simpson's Black Seeded—Forms large, loose, beautiful heads, of light yellowish green color; very tender and of best quality. A fine variety for forcing, and stands the heat of summer well. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Simpson's Early Curled—Fine, loose curled heads, light green in color. Very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

HEADING VARIETIES

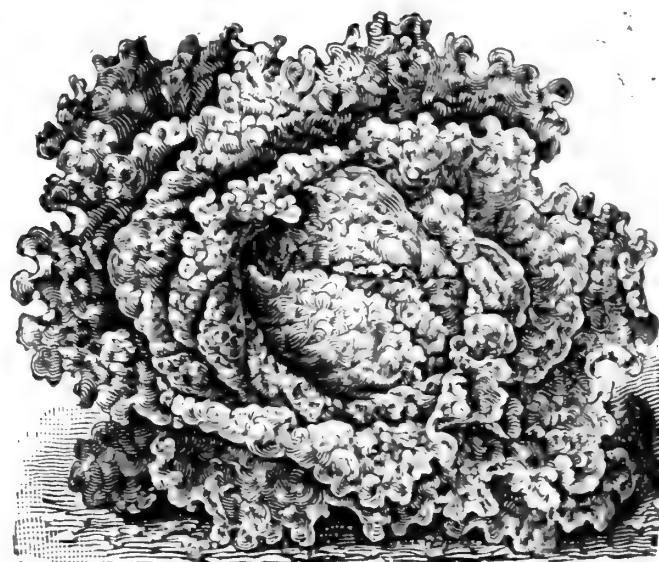
Big Boston—Excellent for forcing or early outdoor culture; very hardy and vigorous; large heads of a beautiful shade of green. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 85¢.

Black Seeded Tennisball—Very hardy; valuable for forcing or early planting out of doors. Forms a solid head: the bright green outer leaves are very thick, crisp, tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

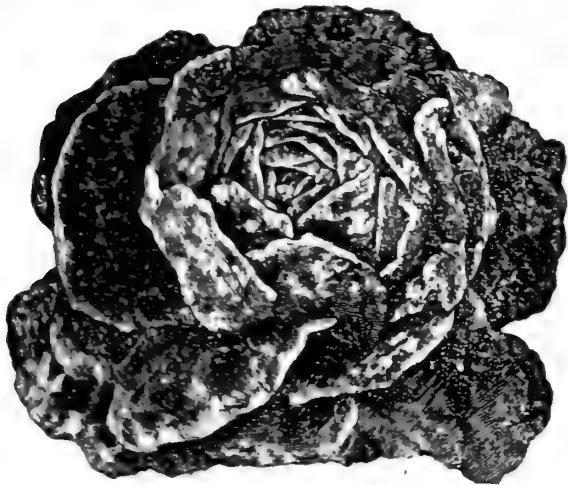
LETTUCE—Heading Sorts

*Big Boston.*

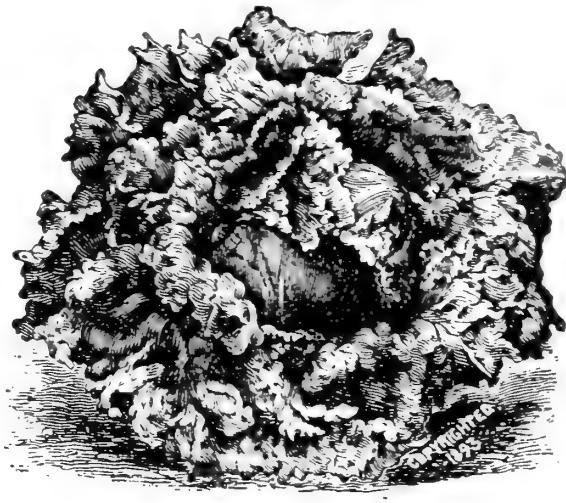
Deacon—Fine for summer use. Stands a long time before running to seed. Forms a solid head of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

*Denver Market.*

Denver Market—Large, solid heads; the leaves are crimped and blistered like a Savoy cabbage. An excellent sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

*Deacon.*

Hanson—One of the best of all varieties; forms a large, flat, solid head, the inner leaves blanching to a beautiful white. Always crisp and tender, even in the hottest weather of summer. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

*Iceberg.*

Wonderful—This is the largest heading lettuce we have ever seen. It often reaches a weight of two or three pounds, and under special cultivation heads weighing six pounds have been grown. It would seem that a lettuce of such large size would likely be coarse and of poor quality, but this is not so. It is very crisp and

*Hanson.*

Iceberg—A very hard heading and beautiful sort, excellent for summer use. Inner leaves finely blanched, crisp and brittle; of sweet and refreshing flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Philadelphia Butter—Round, thick leaves of very dark-green color; rich flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

*Wonderful.*

tender, and entirely free from any bitterness. It forms a large, solid head, equal in size to a summer cabbage, for which it is often mistaken. It stands a long time before running to seed; indeed, the heads are so solid and the leaves so tightly folded that unless the heads are cut open it will often make no seed at all. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

MUSK MELONS

CULTURE—Musk Melons do best on newly broken sod or prairie land, or on soil prepared by plowing under a crop of rye or wheat in the spring. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds to the hill, in hills four to six feet apart. Rich soil or well rotted manure should be used in the hills; when the plants are of sufficient size thin out to three vines to the hill. After the vines have grown about a foot long, pinch off the ends; this will cause them to become stronger and to throw out branches.

Burrell Gems—It has a tough, thin rind, well arched ribs covered with a closely-laced and interlaced gray netting. The blossom end is protected with a well developed button. Shape, quite elongated—the diameter from stem to blossom being one-third more than from top to bottom. Meat of a reddish orange, very thick, fine-grained and spicy, not containing too much water or acid. Seed cavity small and triangular, the seed closely held in place in three lobes. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.25.

Defender—A splendid new variety. The medium-sized fruit is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine-grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the *Osage* and higher flavor. The fruit, with hard, firm rind, keeps and bears shipment. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.



Burrell Gems.

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and most profitable small basket melons. Very uniform in desirable shape and size. Flesh light green and of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Jenny Lind—A small but very prolific sort; melons flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and closely netted; flesh green and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

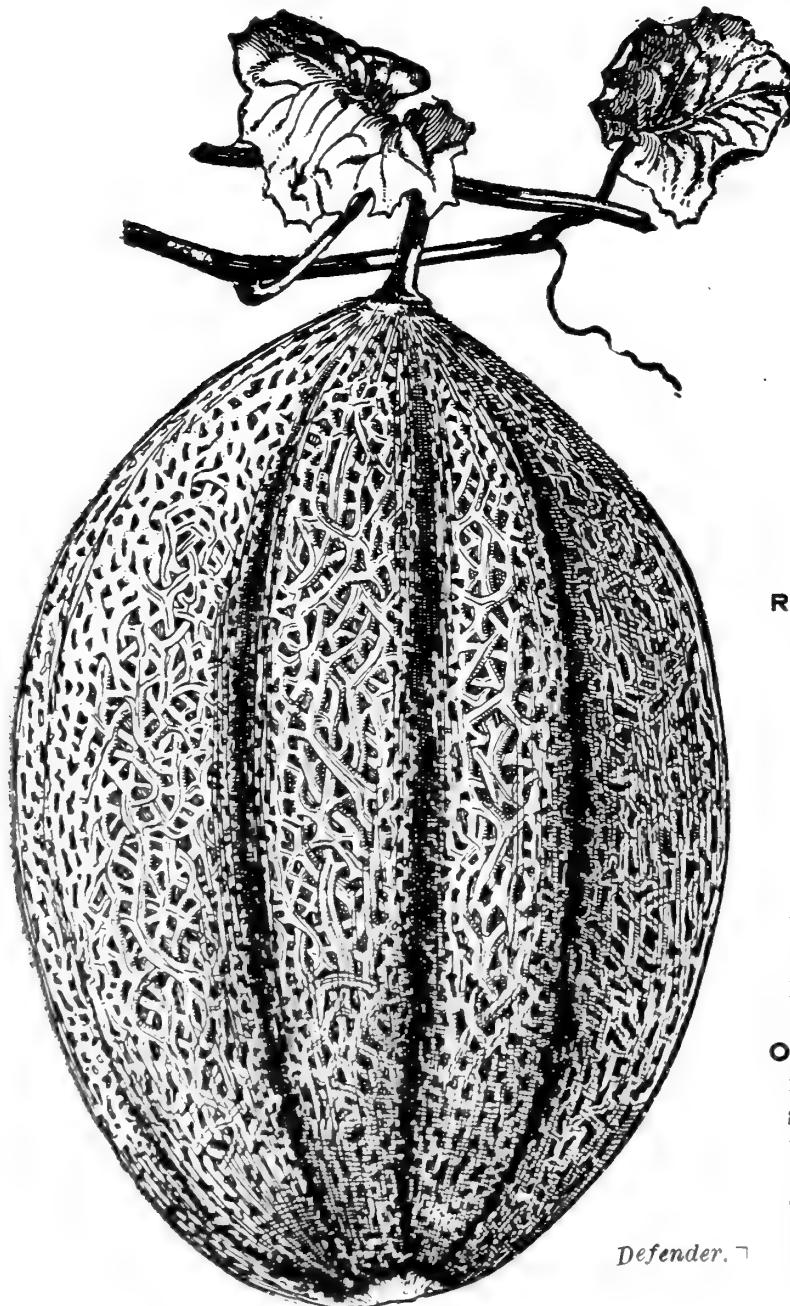
Banana—A very long melon of easiest culture. Flesh rather coarse grained, but of good flavor; light orange in color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Paul Rose—A new variety. A successful cross between the *Osage* and *Netted Gem*. It combines the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the *Gem*, and is even a better shipper than that variety. The melons grow uniform in shape and size. The flesh is remarkably thick, making the melon very solid and heavy, and of a beautiful salmon or orange color; deliciously sweet and melting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

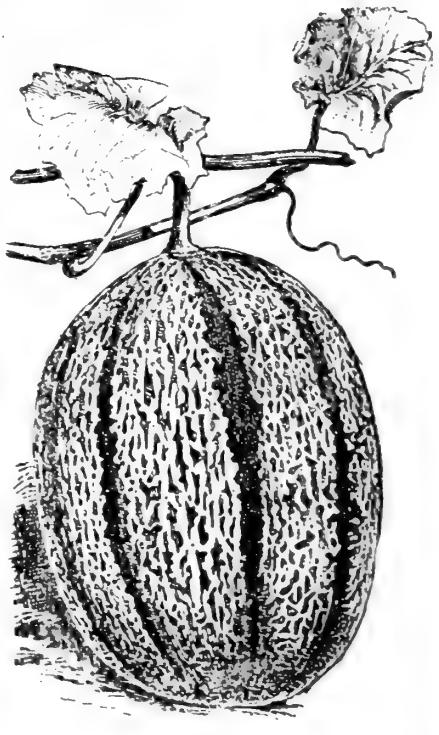
Large Yellow Cantaloupe—A large variety, deeply ribbed. Flesh thick and of a light salmon color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Rocky Ford—Handsome, oval shape, as shown in the illustration; they average about five inches in length, of convenient size for packing in boxes or crates. The flesh is thick, of a light-green color, and deliciously sweet and fine flavored. It is, without doubt, the most popular melon grown. In addition, it is early and very productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Osage—A fine, yellow-fleshed variety, of good size. Flesh very thick and of a beautiful salmon color; very sweet and melting. As a melon for the home garden it cannot be equaled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.



Defender.



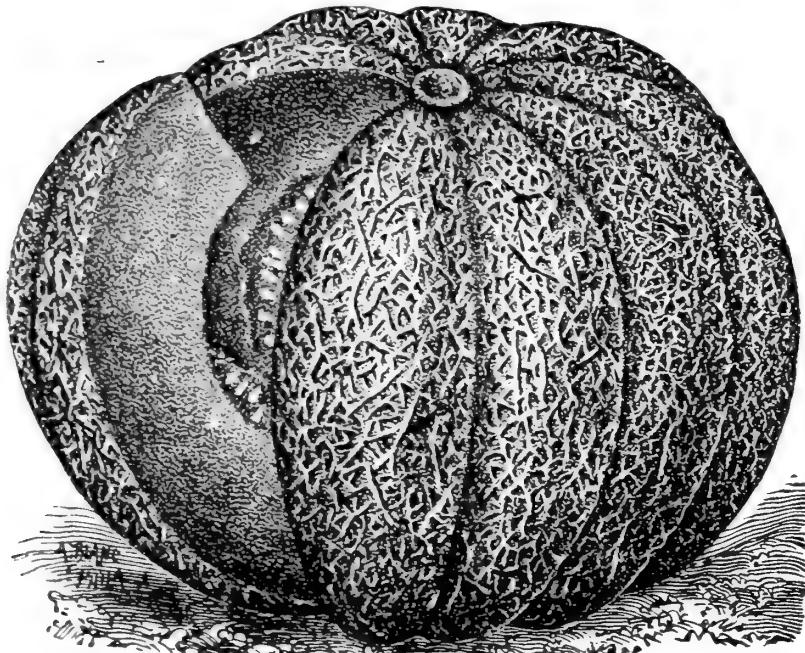
Rocky Ford.

MUSK MELONS—Continued

Early Green Nutmeg—A favorite for home or market. Medium size and of first-class quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

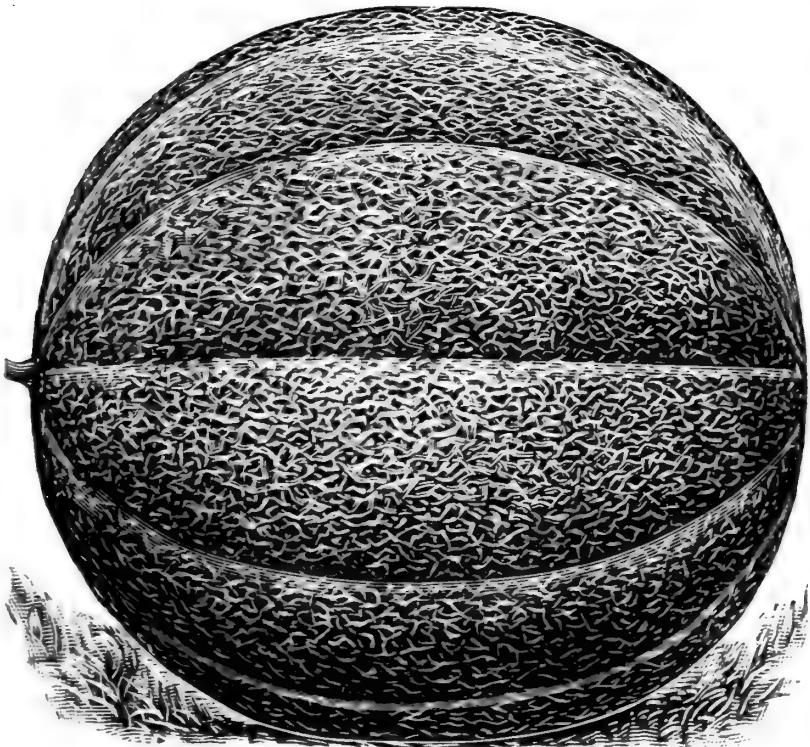
Bay View—A long, green fleshed melon of largest size, often reaching a weight of twenty pounds. Easilly grown. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Extra Early Hackensack—A selection from the old Hackensack, but is about ten days earlier. The melons are of good size and flavor, and valuable for early market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.



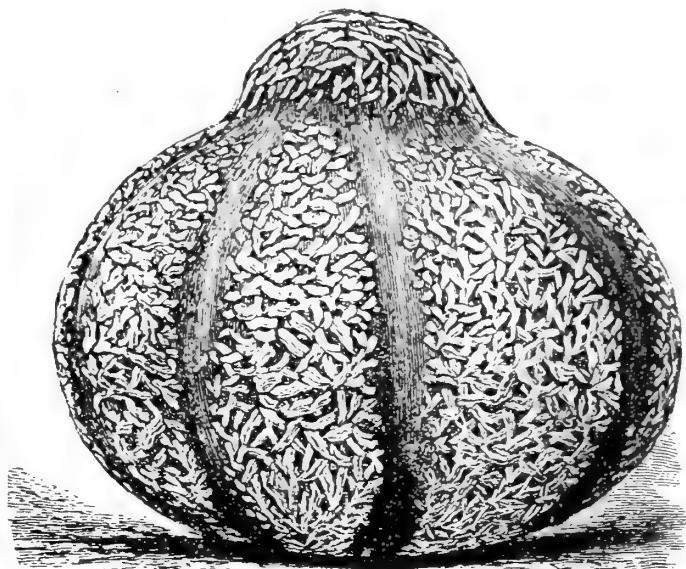
Extra Early Hackensack.

Tip Top—A yellow fleshed melon of highest quality. This new Musk Melon should be planted by every gardener. It always pleases. The testimony of all who use Tip Top is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one. It is always sweet, juicy and fine flavored; firm fleshed and edible to the outside coating. An excellent market variety and sells on sight. The fruit is of large size, nearly round, evenly ribbed and netted. It is also, perhaps, the most productive melon grown. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.10.



Tip Top.

Norfolk Button—This is one of the earliest Musk Melons to reach the markets of northern cities, such as Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Being the earliest it has full control of the market, and brings good prices. It is even a little earlier than the earliest strain of the well-known Jenny Lind, and of uniformly better quality. A peculiarity of this variety is a distinct knob or button growing out at the blossom end, as if the melon had attempted to make a second growth. These buttons are an indication of extra earliness and finest flavor. The button part is especially sweet and melting. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.50, by mail post-paid.



Norfolk Button.

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Mustard should be sown on good, rich soil so as to cause a quick, tender growth. As soon as the ground can be worked prepare the soil finely and sow in rows about twelve inches apart. For succession, sow at any time during the spring. It should be cut when about one inch high if wanted for salad, but for greens it may be allowed to make a larger growth.

White, or English—For salads or flavoring. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢.

Ostrich Plume—An improved strain of the Southern Giant Curled, but immensely superior to this sort both in appearance and delicate flavor. The leaves are finely cut and densely curled, resembling wavy ostrich plumes. Of very quick growth and mild flavor. The finest mustard grown. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

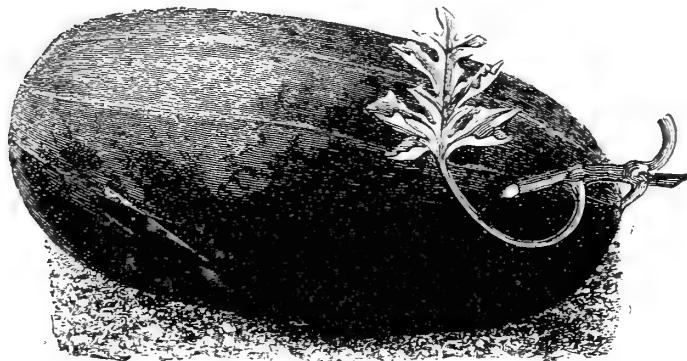
Southern Giant Curled—The true curled leaf sort. Very popular in the South for sowing in the fall for early spring salad or greens. Equally good for spring sowing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.



Ostrich Plume.

WATER MELONS

CULTURE—Water Melons do best on newly-broken sod or prairie land, or on soil prepared by plowing under a crop of wheat or rye in the spring. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. The soil in the hills should be made very rich by mixing in a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure. When the plants are well established, thin out to one or two strong plants. When insects molest the vines dust with Slug Shot, or similar preparation.

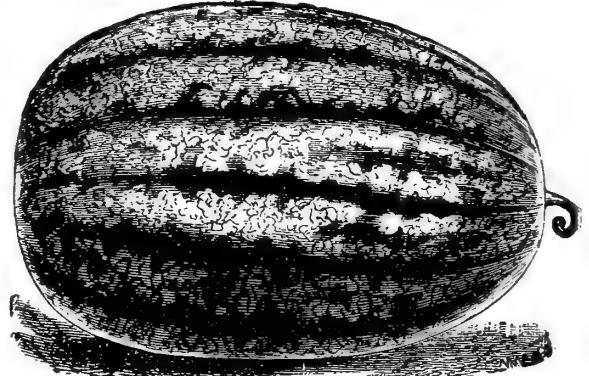


Halbert Honey.

Halbert Honey—A new, exceedingly sweet and deliciously flavored melon, similar in size and shape to Kleckley's Sweets, but of more regular form and much more productive. It is of handsome, long, oval shape, as shown in illustration, averaging about eighteen inches in length and about six inches in diameter. The skin is an attractive, very dark green; the flesh is of a beautiful bright red, extending almost to the outer rind, is very tender and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. The rind, too, is so thin and brittle that it cracks open very easily and will not stand hauling or shipping long distances. For home use and nearby markets it is unequalled in quality; hardy, early and productive. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.00.

Phinney's Early—The earliest variety. Small, but very hardy. Bright red flesh. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Florida Favorite—Oblong; striped; early. Sweet and fine flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Cuban Queen.

Cuban Queen—An old favorite. A good shipper. Has bright red flesh. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Alabama Sweets—A valuable shipping melon of recent introduction. Its chief merit lies in its extreme earliness and delicious quality so rarely found in an early shipping melon. Messrs. A. L. Toombs & Son, who are large melon growers and shippers in the heart of the great melon-growing section of Texas, write that out of about 1,100 cars shipped from there in 1907, over 800 cars were Alabama Sweets. They sell readily at good prices. Shape long, of good size, uniformly striped light and dark green; very sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

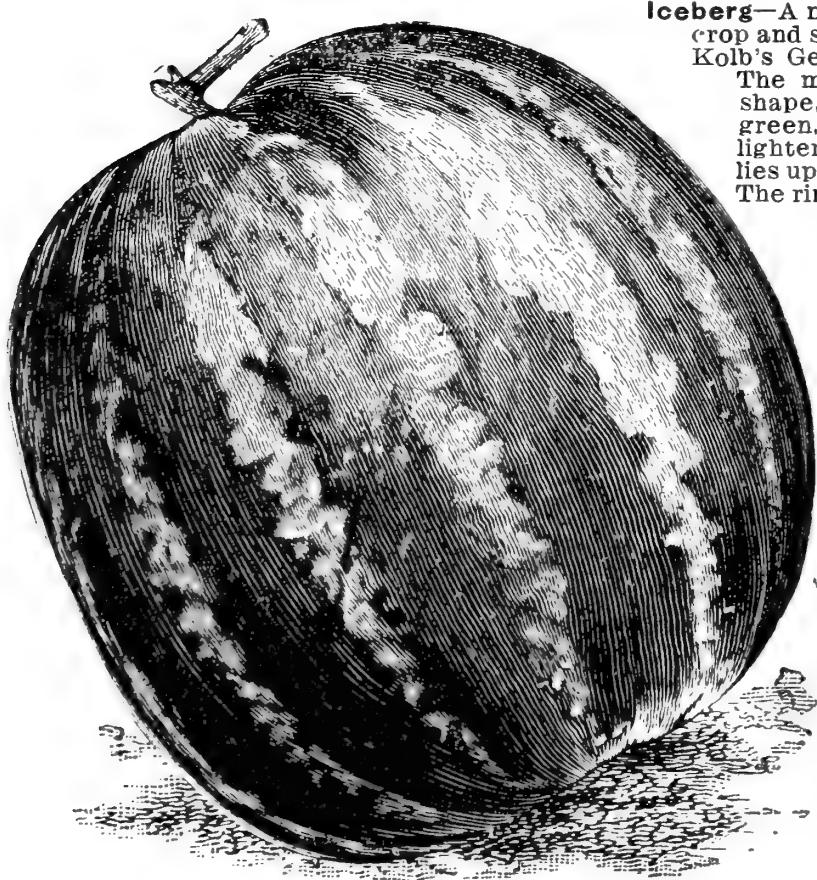
Dixie—Oblong shape, light and dark green striped. Flesh scarlet, very sweet and sugary; rind tough, making it an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

ICEBERG OR BLUE GEM

Aptly Described as a "Yellow-Bellied Blue or Black Kolb's Gem."

Iceberg—A new melon that has come into great favor as a main crop and shipping sort. It is similar in form and size to the old Kolb's Gem, well and favorably known as a shipping variety. The melons grow uniformly large, and are of thick, oval shape, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich, dark green, almost black, faintly striped with narrow bands of lighter green. The under portion or belly, where the melon lies upon the ground, is of a light yellow color, quite distinct. The rind is very strong and tough so that the melons can safely be shipped long distances without the least damage in transit. The meat is a fine, red color; the heart big and solid. It is an unusually productive variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 70¢.

Sweetheart—They are easily distinguished by their beautiful mottled light green skin, and when placed on sale buyers soon learn to pick them out as superior melons. The rind is very thin but tough and leathery, making it an excellent sort for shipping. Flesh bright red; very sweet, sugary; large size. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Iceberg.



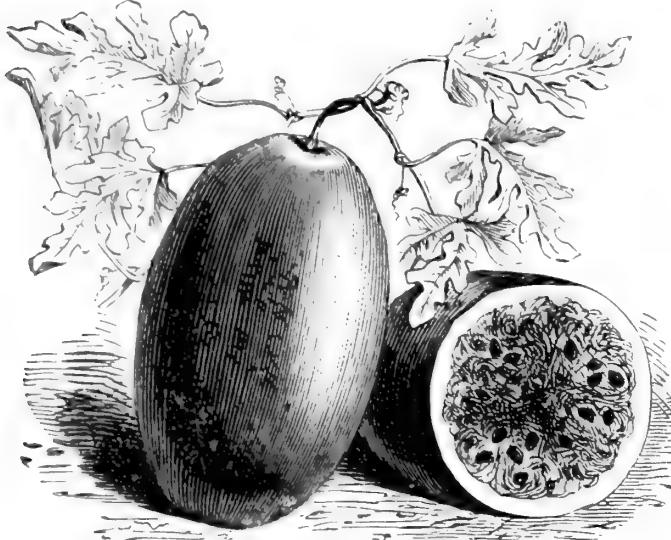
Sweetheart.

WATER MELONS—Continued

Mountain Sweet—An old standard. Flesh red and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 45¢.

Dark Icing—Large, dark green, almost round; flesh sweet and bright red. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 50¢.

Kolb's Gem—The old popular market and shipping variety. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 45¢.



Ice Cream or Peerless.

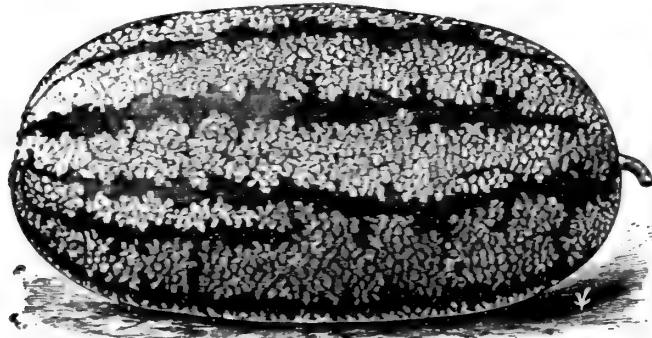
Ice Cream—Medium size; oblong shape; thin rind and bright-red flesh; sweet and luscious. Excellent for home or market. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 50¢.



Kleckley's Sweets.

Kleckley's Sweets—One of the finest melons for home use in cultivation. It is of medium size and oblong shape. The skin is a handsome dark green. The bright red flesh is exceedingly sweet and melting. The rind is so thin that there is practically no waste. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢. lb. 75¢.

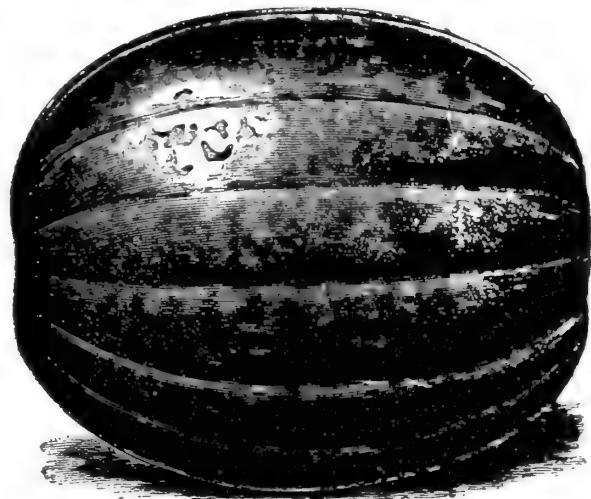
Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake—A very large melon and a good shipper. The skin is striped light and dark green. The flesh is bright scarlet, deliciously sweet and sugary. The variety is very popular in the South for shipping. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 50¢.



McIver's Sugar.

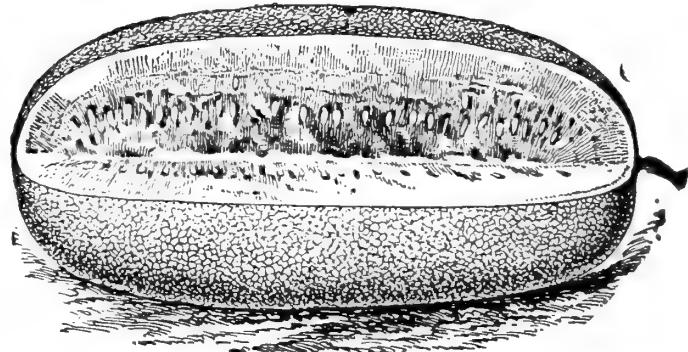
McIver's Wonderful Sugar—Everyone who ever grew this melon is delighted with it. It has proven to be one of the best flavored, sweetest melons ever introduced. The melons are of fine oblong shape, uniformly large, and of handsome appearance. The skin is very solid, free from stringiness, and of a light pink color, sweet and juicy. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 65¢.

Mammoth Ironclad—A large, oblong, very heavy melon, reaching a length of two feet in good soil and under good cultivation. Rind thin, but very tough. Skin dark green, striped and mottled with broad bands of lighter green. Flesh bright red, firm and solid. Rich, sweet flavor. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 60¢.



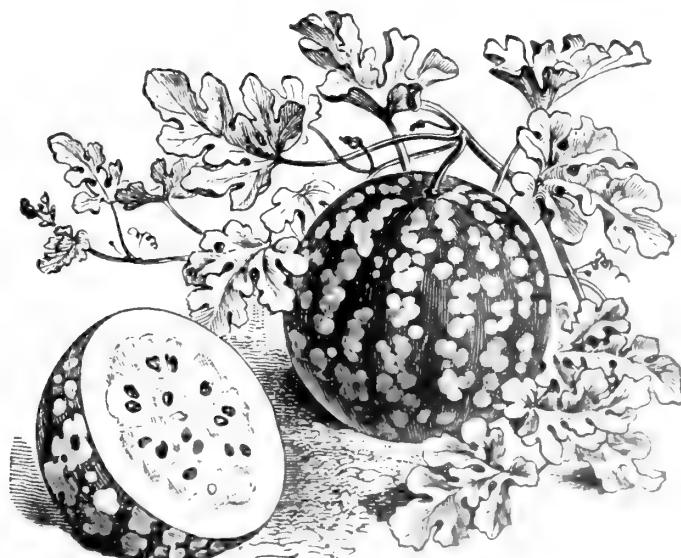
New Triumph.

New Triumph—(Mammoth sort from Florida)—An enormous melon, reaching in good soil and under good cultivation a weight of one hundred pounds. It is a first-class shipper. The skin is a rich, dark green, and the bright red flesh is surpassed by no other melon in fine, sweet flavor. It is a variety that will become very popular with melon growers as soon as it becomes better known. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢. lb. 75¢.



Gray Monarch.

Gray Monarch—Skin light, almost white, attractively mottled. Shape long, and grows to a large size. An excellent sort for market and of fine, sweet flavor. Also called Long Light Icing. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 60¢.



Red Seeded Citron.

Red-Seeded Citron—A small, round, striped melon used only for pickling and preserving. Very prolific. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 10¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢. lb. 60¢.

ONIONS



CULTURE—Any good soil will grow onions, but for the largest crops the soil must be heavily manured. Select a clean piece of ground, as free from weeds as possible. Very early in the spring plow or spade deeply and harrow or rake the surface fine. Sow the seed thinly in straight rows one foot apart, covering one-fourth inch deep and press the soil about the seed with roller or back of spade. Hoe lightly as soon as up; keep free from weeds; when three inches high, thin out to two inches apart in the row. Seed may also be sown in hotbed and young plants set out in rows in moist weather. The soil should not be drawn to the plants in hoeing; the bulb should form above ground. When tops die down pull onions, allowing them to lie in the row until perfectly dry then cut off tops one-half inch from the bulb and store.

Yellow Sorts

Prizetaker—The American Prizetaker grows uniform in size. It is of handsome globe shape. Skin a bright straw color. Of immense size, often measuring 18 inches in circumference. It ripens up well and is remarkably mild and fine

flavored; yields immense crops. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

Strasburg, or Yellow Dutch—An old sort; good size; flat shape; skin rich yellow. The standard yellow set variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

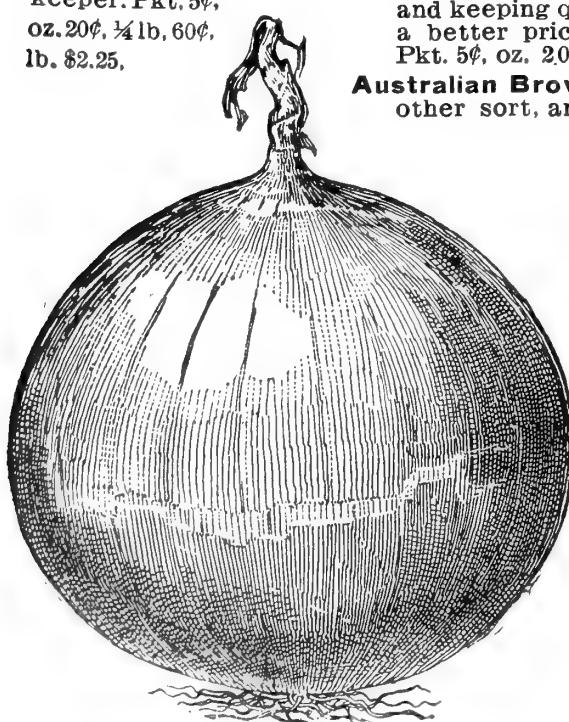
Danver's Yellow Globe—The standard yellow variety. Globe shape; color a light golden yellow. Flesh pure white and mild in flavor. A good yielder and keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

Australian Brown Globe—A new onion of special merit. Identical with the Australian Brown excepting shape, which instead of being flat, is a handsome globe shape. In color and keeping quality it is the same. In most markets a globe shaped onion always brings a better price than a flat onion, and this new sort is bound to become very popular. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

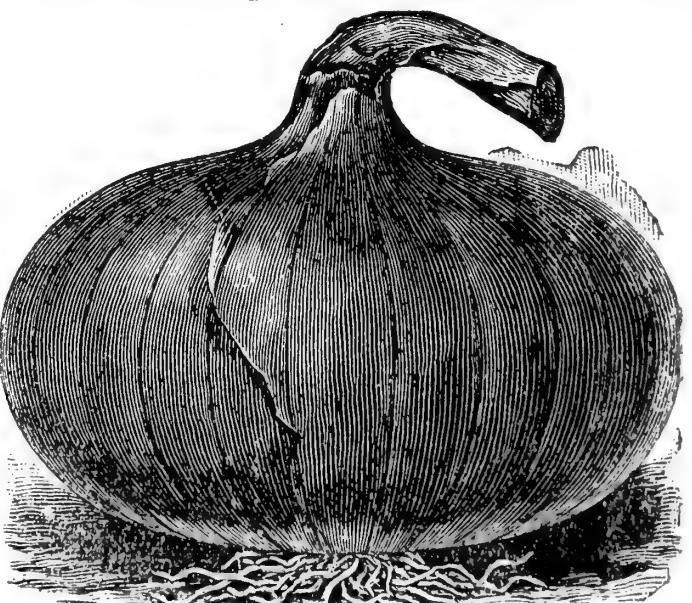
Australian Brown—The color is a beautiful dark brown; is entirely distinct from any other sort, and attracts attention anywhere. Its greatest feature, however, is its

wonderful keeping quality. Onions of this sort have been kept in perfect, sound condition for a year and over. It remains hard and solid until late in the spring. It is very early and of the best quality; remarkably fine grained and mild flavored. It is well suited for growing by the transplanting method, for which purpose it has become a favorite sort. Maturing a month earlier than such sorts as the Red Wethersfield, Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

BROWN SORTS



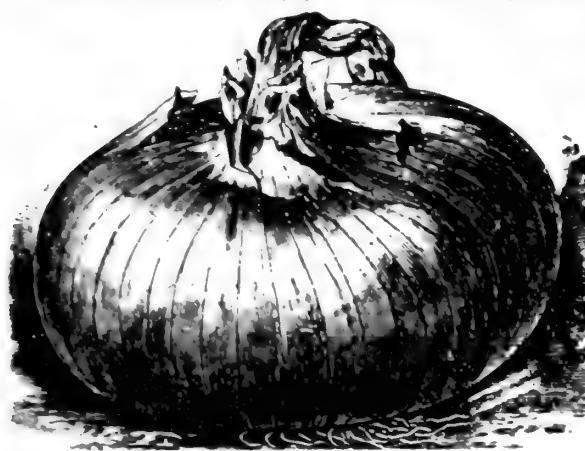
Danver's Yellow Globe.



Australian Brown.

ONIONS—White Sorts

Southport White Globe—One of the most handsome onions grown. It is large, of fine globe shape, pure white color and mild flavor. An abundant yielder and excellent keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90¢, lb. \$3.00.



White Portugal or Silver Skin.

Earliest White Queen—(Pickling)
A beautiful, white skinned, little onion. Very early and of mild flavor. Just the right size for pickling. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90¢, lb. \$3.00.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—An early, large, mild-flavored onion; skin a beautiful silvery white; a good keeper. This variety is largely used for growing sets. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00.



White Queen.

ONIONS—Red Sorts

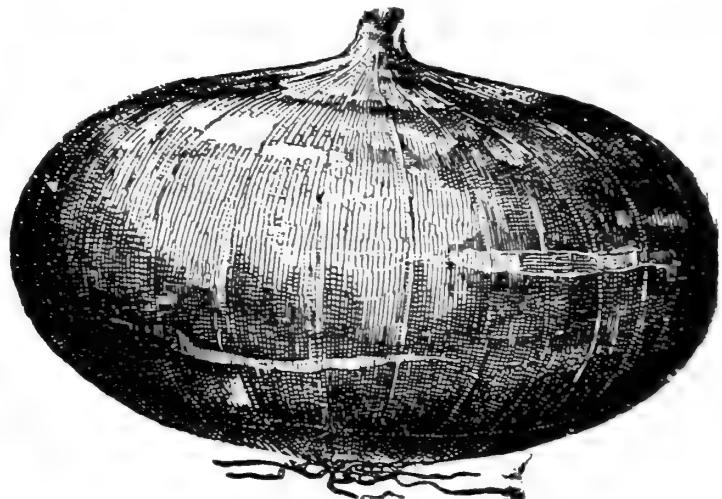
Southport Red Globe—The Globe onions, because of their handsome shape, always bring a higher price in the market than the flat varieties. The Red Globe is of good size, a beautiful shining, dark red color and excellent flavor and keeping qualities. Those who grow onions for market will find this a paying sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢, lb. \$2.50.



Southport Red Globe.

Large Red Wethersfield—This onion is still the leading red sort for main crop. It is grown more extensively in the West than any other variety. The bulbs are somewhat flat and under good cultivation will grow six inches in diameter. Enormously productive and a first-class keeper. The skin is a deep purplish red. We use great care to have our stocks of this variety of true type and are satisfied no better seed can be obtained any where. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢, lb. \$2.50.

Extra Early Red Flat—An extra early, medium sized, flat onion. It is of a dark color. Excellent for early market, Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢, lb. \$2.50.



Large Red Wethersfield.

ONION SETS

CULTURE—Onion sets will produce large marketable bulbs much quicker and with less trouble than they can be grown from seed. The sets may be planted in autumn or spring in rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row. Plant so that the top of the set is on a level with the surface of the soil. The sets will produce large green bunching onions or large onions for market, months ahead of those grown from seed, and coming ahead of the general crop bring much higher prices. One quart of sets to one hundred feet of row.

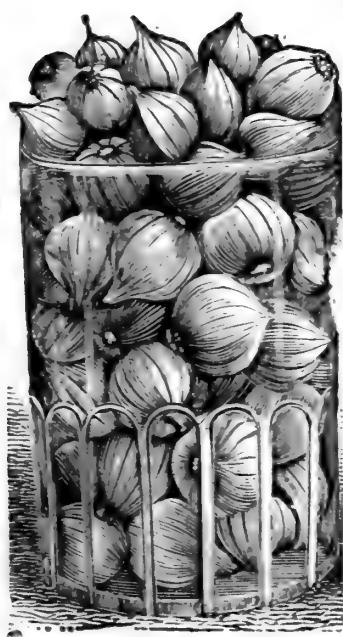
We grow annually large quantities of onion sets and are prepared to furnish choice of small, dry sets.

Red Bottom Onion Sets—By mail, qt. 30¢; express or freight, qt. 20¢, gal. 60¢, bu. \$4.50.

White Bottom Onion Sets—By mail, qt. 40¢; express or freight, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$4.00.

Yellow Bottom Onion Sets—By mail, qt. 30¢; express or freight, qt. 20¢, gal. 60¢, bu. \$3.50.

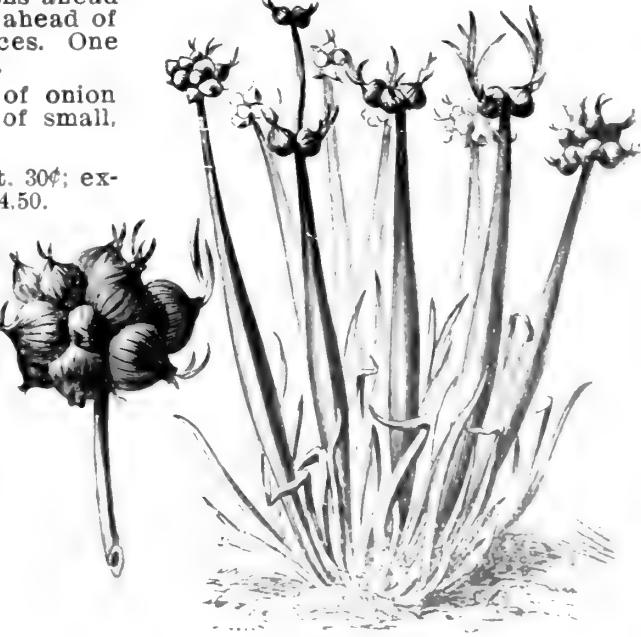
Top Onion Sets—By mail, qt. 35¢; express or freight, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$4.50.



Bottom Sets.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

Write for prices on large quantities.



Top Onion Sets.

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the ground has become well warmed, at about corn planting time. It will always rot if the soil is cold and damp. In late spring plant seed about four inches apart in rows two feet apart. When the plants come up thin out to a foot apart in the row. The pods should be used when young and tender. All pods should be gathered as soon as they are large enough for use; the surplus pods may be cut in halves, strung on threads and hung up to dry for use in making soup during the winter, or they may be canned.

Mammoth Green Pod—A dwarf variety. The long, slender deep green pods are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Dwarf Green—A fine new sort of dwarf bushy growth, much better suited to the family garden than the tall, straggling sorts. The pods are short and thick and of best quality, being tender and fine flavored when young. Exceedingly productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

White Velvet—Of tall growth; pods long, smooth, and of velvety white color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.



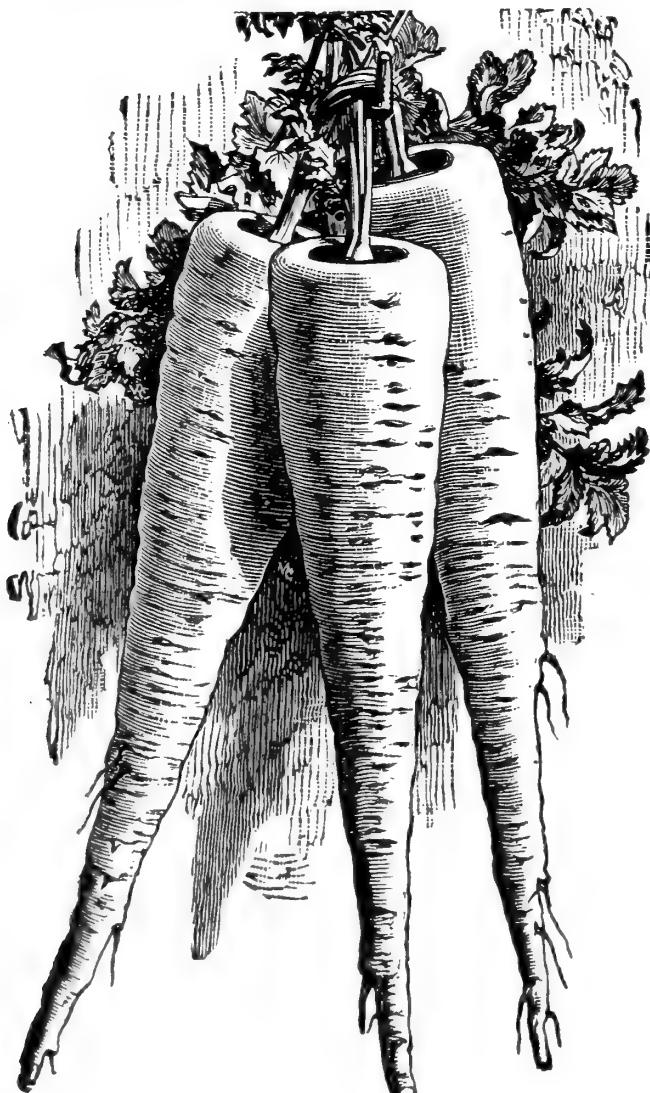
Okra—White Velvet.

PARSNIP

CULTURE—Parsnip germinates slowly. Sow the seed as early in the spring as possible, in any deep, rich soil. Dig or plow the soil deeply and sow the seed thickly in shallow drills or rows, covering it lightly. When the plants are two or three inches high thin out to four inches apart. Parsnips may be left in the ground all winter, the quality is improved by freezing; or they may be dug in the fall and stored in the cellar.

Long Smooth—A heavy cropper, very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 45¢.

Hollow Crown—The finest strain of parsnip in existence. Our seed is selected with great care for a uniform, smooth root, with thick shoulder, tapering gradually to a point. Roots are clean, white, straight, and free from small side roots. Very tender, sweet and fine flavored. An immense cropper and a perfect keeper. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.



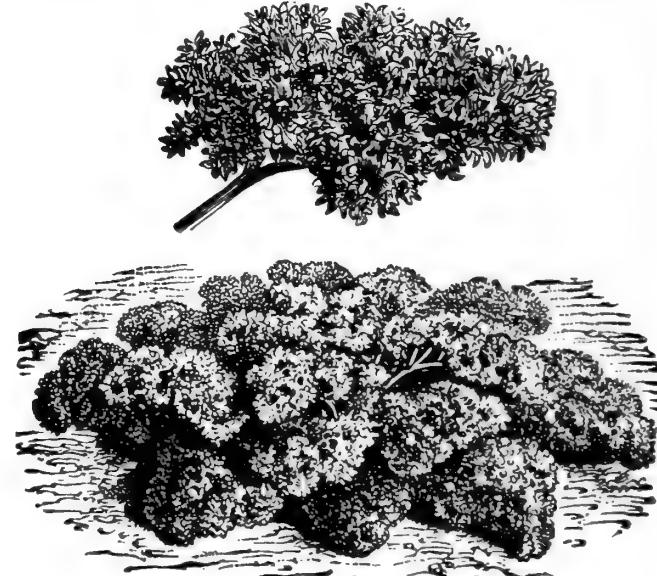
Hollow Crown.

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Parsley does best in a good, rich mellow soil. The seed germinates very slowly, often requiring four or five weeks before it comes up. Sow seed very early in spring, in rows one foot apart; sow thickly and cover not over one-half inch deep. The soil should be well pressed down about the seed; water if the soil becomes dry, and when the plants are up thin out as required until they stand one foot apart. The plants will form large bunches and several crops of leaves which may be cut off as required. For winter use the plants may be lifted and placed in flower pots in the house or light cellar; or the leaves may be dried, reduced to a powder and kept in bottle corked tightly.

Emerald—Color intense dark green. Leaves densely curled and mossy. Makes a fine, large bush, very ornamental and attractive. Of rapid growth and the finest strain of parsley in cultivation. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Dark Moss Curled—A very beautiful sort; leaves very dark green and densely curled. Very productive and compact in growth. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Dark Moss Curled.

PEAS

Seeds marked "W" are Wrinkled Peas; "S" denotes Smooth, Round-Seeded Sorts.

CULTURE—The hardy, round-seeded sorts, such as *First and Best* and *Alaska* may be planted the previous autumn or very early in the spring, as soon as it is possible to prepare the ground. Plant in rows three feet apart, scattering the seed about two inches apart in the row and cover it two inches deep. The wrinkled sorts are more tender and should not be planted until the ground becomes warmer. *Nott's Excelsior*, *American Wonder* and *Premium Gem* are dwarf growing sorts requiring no support; they are early, can be planted closely and are recommended for the family garden. *Telephone*, *Stratagem* and *Bliss' Everbearing* are taller and later sorts, producing very large broad pods and fine peas. *Large White Marrowfat* and *Champion of England* are larger sorts and grow about six feet high. Of the edible podded sorts the entire pod is cooked like string beans. The *Tall Melting Sugar* is the best of this class.



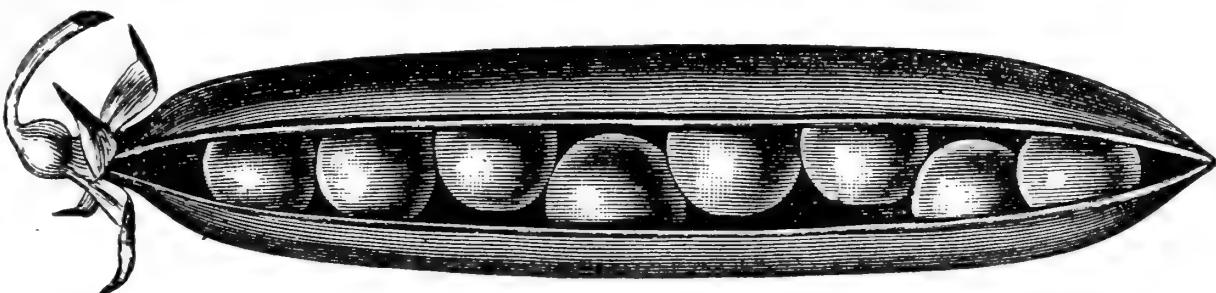
Premium Gem.

Carter's Premium Gem—“W”—A deservedly popular dwarf growing sort, growing about fourteen inches high. It is hardy and can be planted earlier than most wrinkled peas; very prolific. The pods are large and contain six to nine peas of first-class quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 75¢, bu. \$5.50.

Tom Thumb—“S”—An old sort; early and prolific; height ten inches. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 70¢, bu. \$5.00.

If peas are wanted by mail add 10¢ per pint and 15¢ per qt. for postage

We pay the postage on packets.



Telephone.

MEDIUM AND LATE SORTS

Telephone—“W”—Height 3½ feet; vines and leaves large and coarse. The extra-large light-green pods are produced in the greatest profusion and are filled with immense peas which are sweet, tender and of delicious flavor. The fine showy appearance of the big pods makes it an invaluable variety to the market gardener. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$5.00.

Bliss' Everbearing—“W”—A second early sort, continuing a long time in bearing. Vines vigorous and branching and grow about two feet high. The peas are large, sweet and well flavored. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 60¢, bu. \$4.00.

Bliss' Abundance—“W”—Vigorous in growth, producing pods in the greatest abundance—hence its name. Height twenty inches; peas of good quality. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 60¢, bu. \$4.25.

Horsford's Market Garden—“W”—This somewhat resembles in habit of growth *Premium Gem*, but is one-third taller and ten days later. Pods are produced in pairs in great profusion, but they are not so well filled with peas as either *Gems* or *Advances*. This sort is more largely used by canners throughout the United States than any other wrinkled sort. Seed green, wrinkled; height twenty inches. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 60¢, bu. \$4.00.

McLean's Advancer—“W”—A great favorite with market gardeners. The large, handsome, well-filled pods are borne at the top of the stalk and are easily gathered; height two feet. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 20¢, gal. 60¢, bu. \$4.00.

Champion of England—“W”—An old and favorite sort with all those who are fond of a large, tender, luscious pea. It is hardy and rampant in growth, reaching a height of four or five feet and is fairly productive. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 20¢, gal. 50¢, bu. \$3.75.

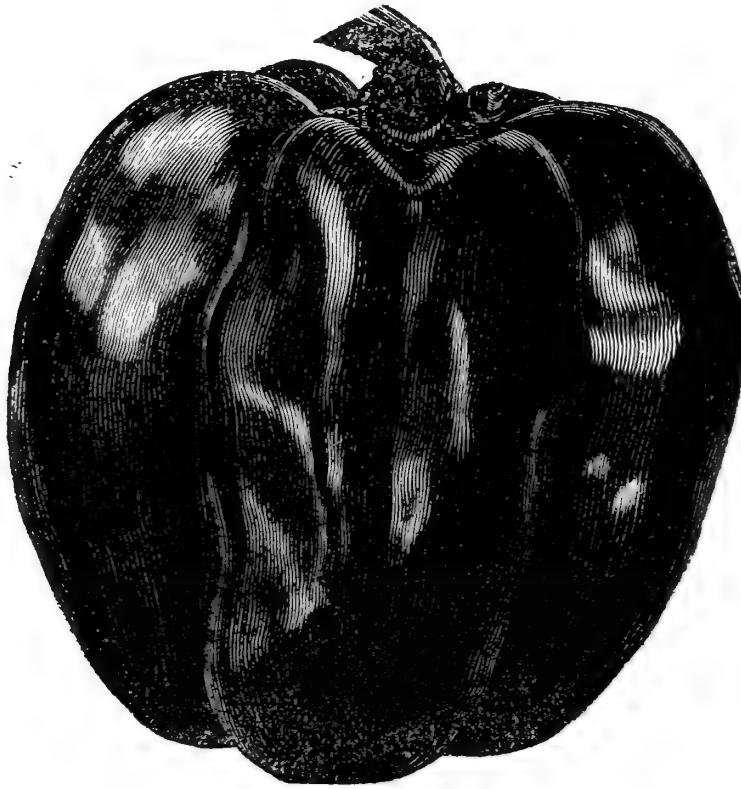
Melting Sugar—“S”—(Edible Pod.) In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked in the same way as string beans. The pods are of large size, flat, very tender and brittle, and fine flavored when cooked, the vines attain a height of four feet and are very productive. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢.

Improved Stratagem—“W”—Of vigorous habit and a heavy cropper; height two feet; large seed, green, wrinkled. Popular with gardeners everywhere. The large, attractive pods, combined with the excellent quality of the peas, make it a very desirable and paying variety. Pkt. 10¢, pt. 15¢, qt. 25¢, gal. 80¢, bu. \$5.00.

Large White Marrowfat—“S”—A good summer pea. Grows five feet high, is productive and of fair quality. Pkt. 5¢, pt. 10¢, qt. 15¢, gal. 40¢, bu. \$3.00.

PEPPER

CULTURE—Pepper seed requires heat for germination. The seed should be sown early in hotbeds, or boxes in the window, or may be sown in the open ground about the middle of spring, when two inches high set in rich soil two feet apart in rows two and one-half feet apart. Hoe often. The yield can be greatly increased by hoeing manure from the henhouse into the soil about the plants when they are about six inches high.



Chinese Giant.

Ruby King—A mild flavored pepper of large size, from four to six inches long by three and one-half to four inches thick; the plant is of sturdy, bushy habit, and each produces from six to twelve large, handsome fruits; when ripe they are of a beautiful, bright ruby red color and are always remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢.

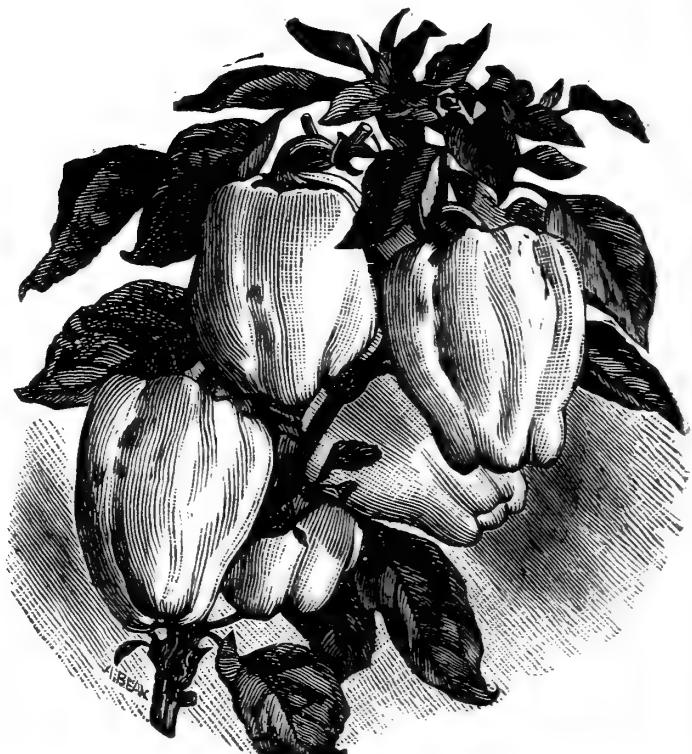


Long Red Cayenne.

Sweet Mountain—A strong grower and very productive. The young peppers are of a bright green color, turning to a rich red when ripe. Very large, sweet and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢.

Bell or Bull Nose—A very large and mild, glossy red variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢.

Long Red Cayenne—A long, slender red pepper, very hot and pungent. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70¢.



Golden Dawn.

Monstrous New Pepper—Chinese Giant Fully Twice the Size of Ruby King

This splendid new pepper has created quite a sensation among gardeners who have grown it for market. It is the earliest, largest and best of all the large red peppers grown—fully double the size of Ruby King, which has heretofore been the leading sort. Its enormous size, beautiful shining red color and mild flavor, cause it to sell readily, and gardeners will find it the most profitable sort that can be handled. The plants make a vigorous growth, of low, compact bushy habit, and are well set with the giant fruits. Single fruits often measure over four inches in breadth, the breadth being usually greater than its length. Pkt. 5¢, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20¢, oz. 30¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Golden Dawn—The plants do not grow large but are rather dwarf and compact. They are very prolific, however, and as the plants can be set close together it is fully as productive as any. The fruit is of good size, thick at the shoulder and tapering to a blunt point. The color is a rich golden yellow, very attractive. The flesh is thick, sweet and mild flavored. The best large yellow sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢.



Ruby King.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—The pumpkin does best on newly broken sod or prairie land, or on land formed by plowing under a crop of rye or wheat in the spring, but will do well on almost any soil. The seed is usually planted among corn in hills eight by eight feet. Plant any time during May. When the frost has killed the vines cut off the stems a few inches from the fruit and store in a dry place, using care not to bruise them in handling.



A Big Crop of Connecticut Field Pumpkins. From a Photograph.

Connecticut Field—The common yellow field variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢. By express or freight, lb. 35¢. 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Large Cheese—A large, flat sort, productive and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Medium sized, pear shaped, striped white and green. Thick flesh of good flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Cushaw or Crookneck—Light cream color. Productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

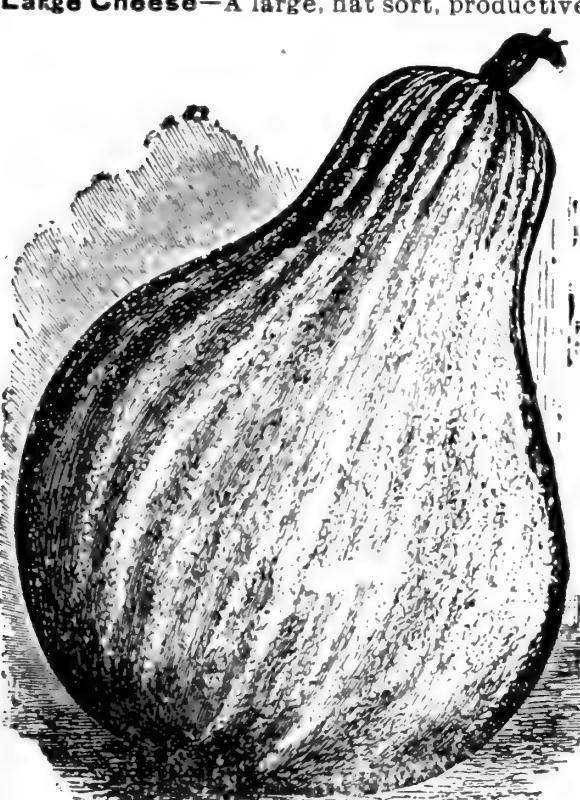
Small Sugar—Similar to Winter Luxury. Very sweet and keeps well. Quality excellent. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 65¢.

Winter Luxury—A small, sweet, golden yellow variety. A fine winter keeper and unequaled for cooking. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

King of the Mammoth.—

The giant among pumpkins; often reaches a weight of over a hundred pounds. Skin salmon colored; flesh bright yellow, fine grained and of good quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

Quaker Pie—Oval in shape, tapering to the stem end. Flesh and skin of a creamy yellow color; fine for pies, being fine grained and rich flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.



Tennessee Sweet Potato.



Small Sugar.

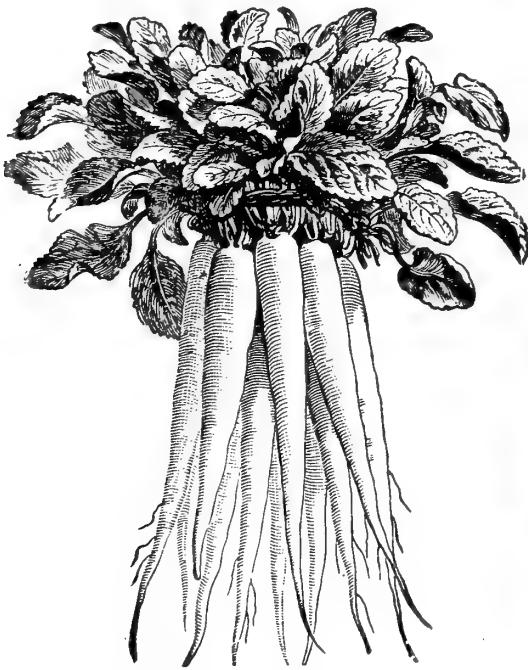
RADISH

EXTRA EARLY SORTS—Suitable for Forcing in Hotbeds or Early Sowing Out of Doors.

CULTURE—For early use the seed may be sown in hotbeds in light sandy soil. The first sowing out of doors should be made as early as the ground is fit to work. For a constant supply sow every ten days until the middle of summer. Seed may be sown broadcast or in rows ten inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. The tenderness of the radish depends on a quick, continuous growth. A rich sandy soil is best. It should be spaded deeply and raked free from clods and stones. For extra early use, sow the small round sorts, follow with the half-long and long varieties, and for summer use the later sorts, as White Strasburg and Yellow Oval are best; these do not become tough and pithy so easily during the hot weather.

CRIMSON GIANT—The Finest Early Radish Ever Introduced.

Crimson Giant—A variety extraordinary, in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and, unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy, even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip-shaped; color a beautiful crimson-carmine, flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we recommend it especially for first early out door planting. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, 2 oz. 15¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

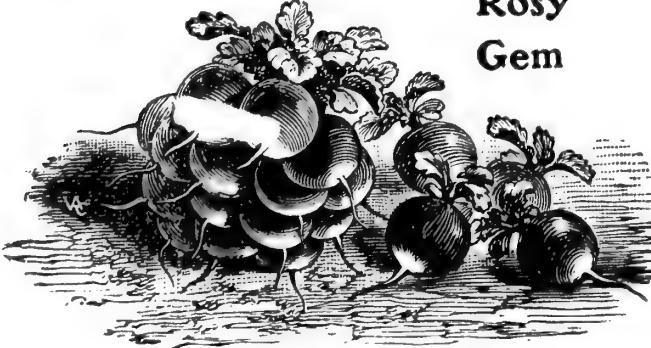


Icicle.

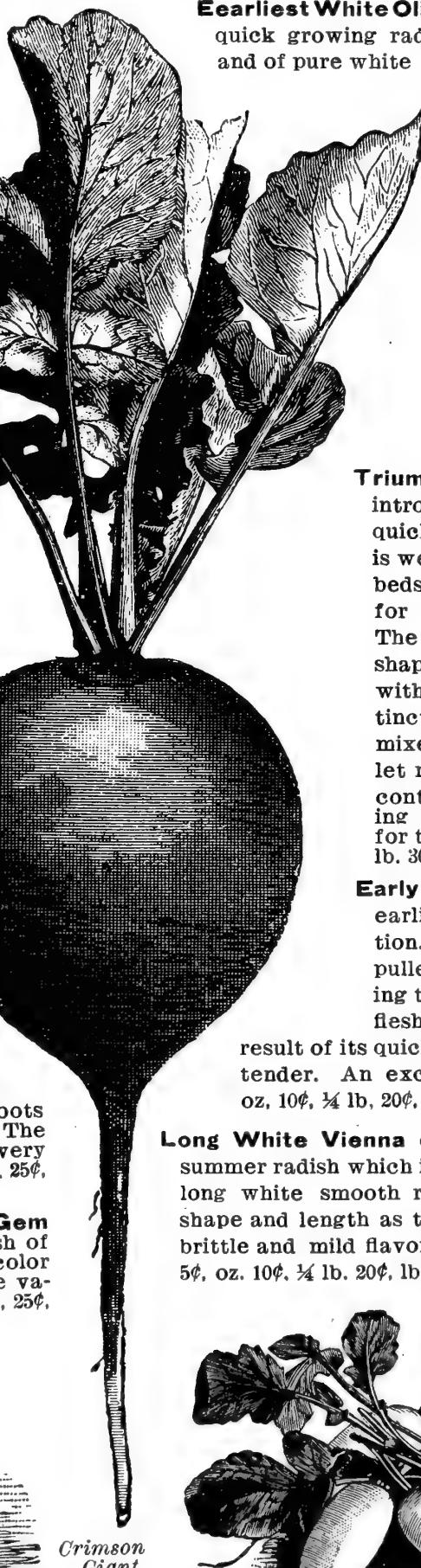
Icicle—The earliest long sort. Although a long radish of good size, it becomes fit for use almost as early as the small round sorts. The roots are straight, smooth and pure white in color. The flesh is almost transparent, brittle as glass, very tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

Deep Scarlet White Tipped Forcing or Rosy Gem—An excellent extra early or twenty-day radish of handsome globe shape. Its beautiful dark red color with white tip makes it one of the most salable varieties for early market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Rosy Gem



Rosy Gem.



Crimson Giant.



Earliest White Olive or Rocket.

Earliest White Olive or Rocket—A remarkably quick growing radish of handsome oval shape and of pure white color. Excellent for forcing in hotbeds or early sowing out of doors. Under favorable conditions it is ready for use within three weeks from sowing the seed. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 75¢.

Wood's Early Frame—A good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top; is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors. The roots are very uniform in shape and very bright red in color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Triumph—This unique little radish, introduced from Holland, is very quick growing, has short tops, and is well adapted to growing in hotbeds, as well as being a good sort for early planting out of doors. The radishes are of fine turnip shape, white, splashed and striped with bright scarlet, entirely distinct from any other sort. When mixed in a bunch with other scarlet radishes, it makes a pleasing contrast. It is of mild and pleasing flavor, and very ornamental for table use. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

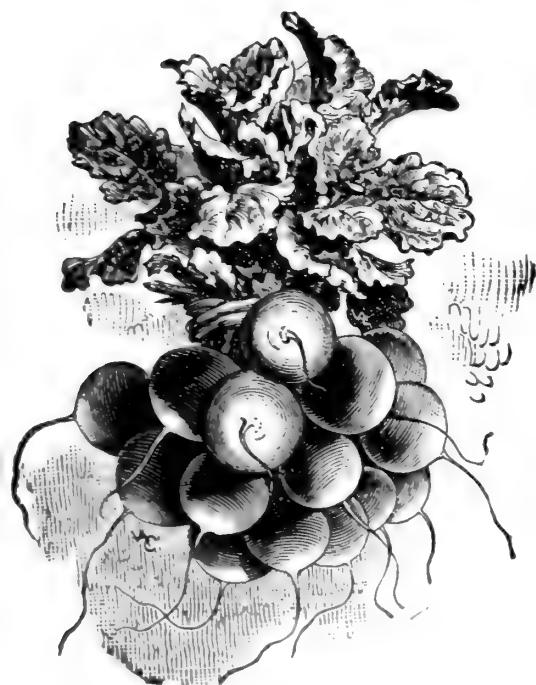
Early White Turnip Forcing—The earliest white radish in cultivation. Good sized radishes can be pulled in twenty days after sowing the seed. Of fine round shape, flesh and skin pure white, and as a result of its quick growth, very crisp, mild and tender. An excellent forcing sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—An early summer radish which is becoming very popular. The long white smooth roots are of about the same shape and length as the Long Scarlet, and always brittle and mild flavored. An excellent sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

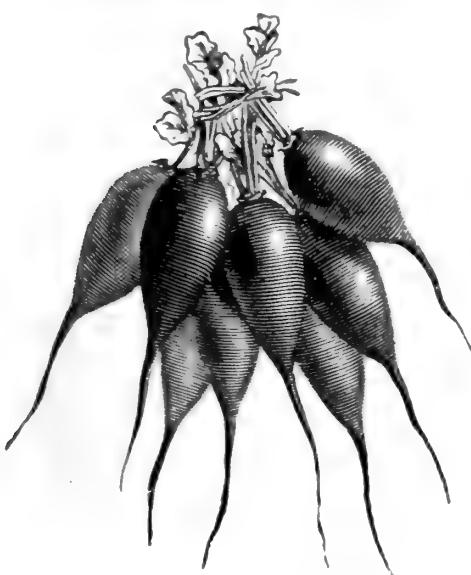


NEW RADISH—TRIUMPH.

See Opposite Page.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.



Half Long Deep Scarlet.

Early Scarlet Turnip—The standard small round red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

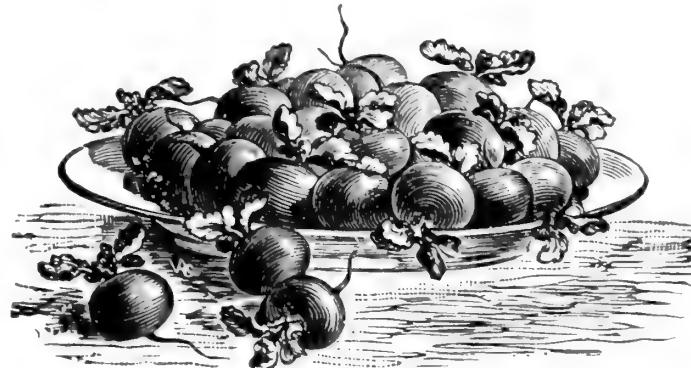
Half Long Deep Scarlet or Paris Beauty—Similar to the Long Scarlet, but shorter, thicker and brighter in color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped—This sort in shape and size closely resembles the Early Scarlet Turnip, but is a little earlier and of more attractive appearance. Color handsome bright scarlet, with white tips. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—The standard long red variety. Early and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

RADISH

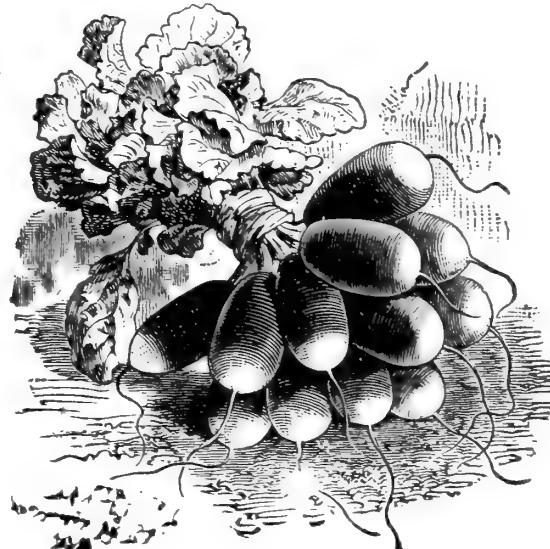
EXTRA EARLY SORTS



Non Plus Ultra or Scarlet Forcing.

Non Plus Ultra or Scarlet Forcing—A very early bright scarlet turnip radish. One of the best forcing varieties. Top extremely small, admitting of very close planting in the hotbed. Color a rich dark red; very crisp and tender and delicately flavored. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.

EARLY AND SUMMER SORTS.



French Breakfast.

French Breakfast—An old favorite of rapid growth with small tops, crisp and tender; color a bright red with white tip. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

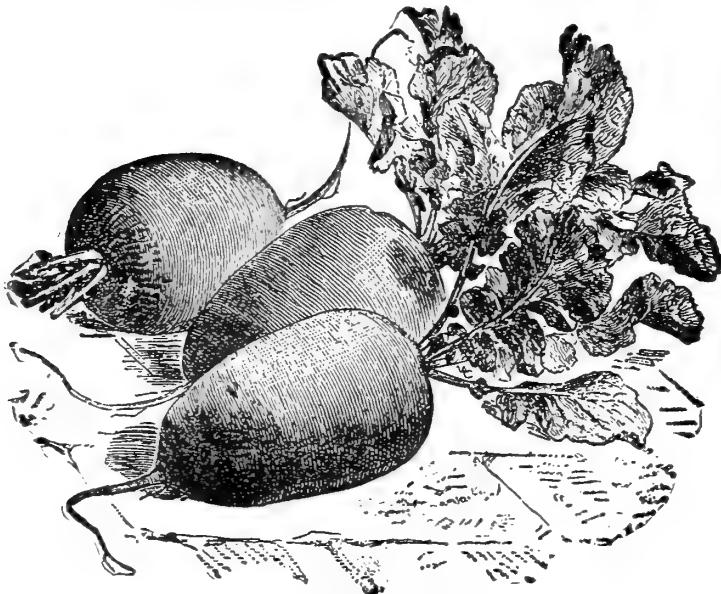
Long Brightest Scarlet—Undoubtedly the brightest and most attractive long radish grown. Is very early and quick growing. The color is a rich red, while the tips are pure white; flesh white, very crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 70¢.



Long Brightest Scarlet.

RADISH—Later Sorts

Early Golden Yellow Oval—Handsome smooth roots of a bright yellow color and fine oval shape, with small tops. It matures quickly and stands the heat of summer well. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Golden Yellow Oval.

White Strasburg—One of the best of all the summer radishes. Of good quality at all stages of its growth.

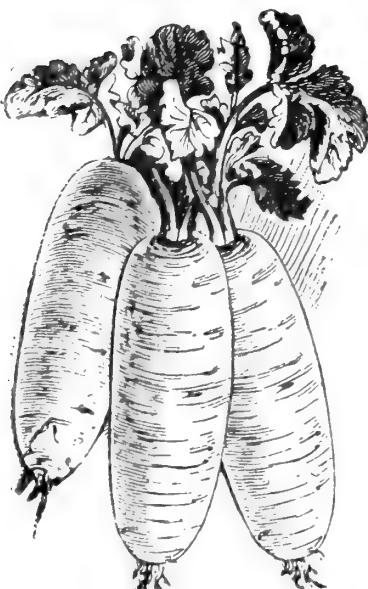
When fully grown the roots are about five inches long and very thick at the shoulder. It never becomes tough or pithy, even in the hottest weather. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 50¢.



White Strasburg.

Early White Summer Turnip—An exceedingly tender round white radish of good size. It remains fit for use a long time. Especially valuable for summer sowing. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

WINTER RADISHES

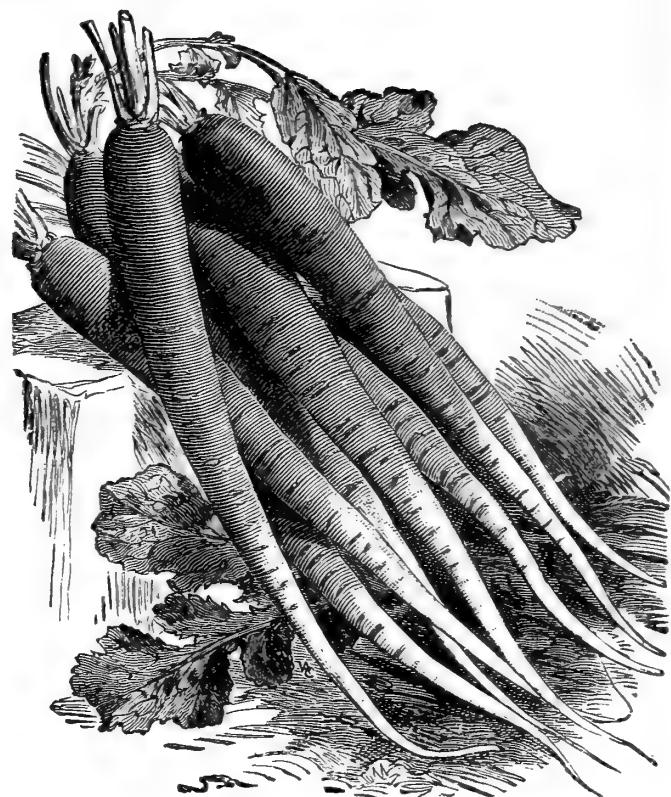


Chinese White or Celestial.

Black Spanish—A late and hardy variety of large size. Skin a very dark brown or black. Keeps well during the winter. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Rose China Winter—Of excellent quality; a good keeper. Skin a bright rose color; flesh very crisp and brittle. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 50¢.

Chinese White or Celestial—A large white all seasons or winter radish. Often grows fifteen inches long and five inches in diameter. The skin is pure white and the flesh, notwithstanding its large size, is crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

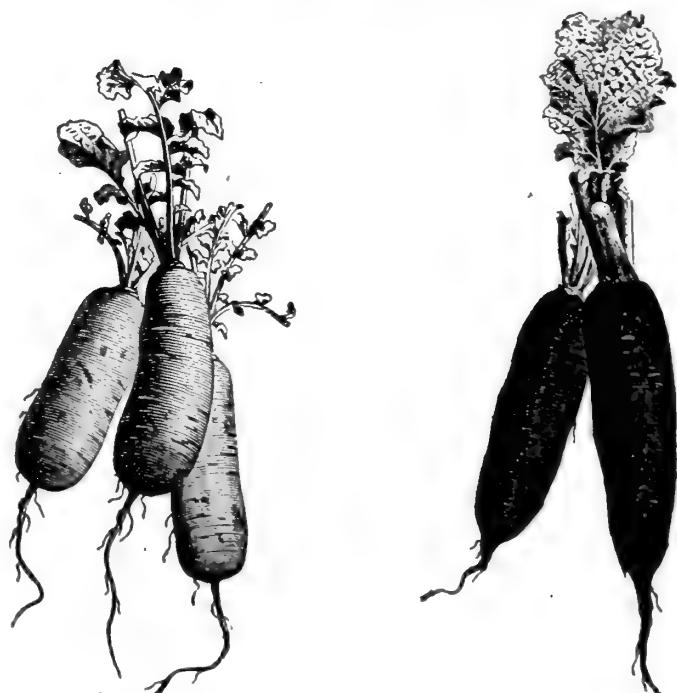


Chartier.

Chartier—A fine American variety, excellent for summer use. The roots are about an inch in diameter and six inches long. Color a bright red, shading to a white tip; flesh remarkably crisp and mild. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Early White Summer Turnip.



Rose China Winter.

Black Spanish.

RHUBARB

Myatt's Victoria—The standard sort. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35¢, lb. \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Rhubarb Roots—Strong two-year-old roots. By express or freight. each. 10¢; per dozen 75¢, per 100 \$5.00.

SPINACH



Myatt's Victoria.



Spinach, Monstrous Virolflay.

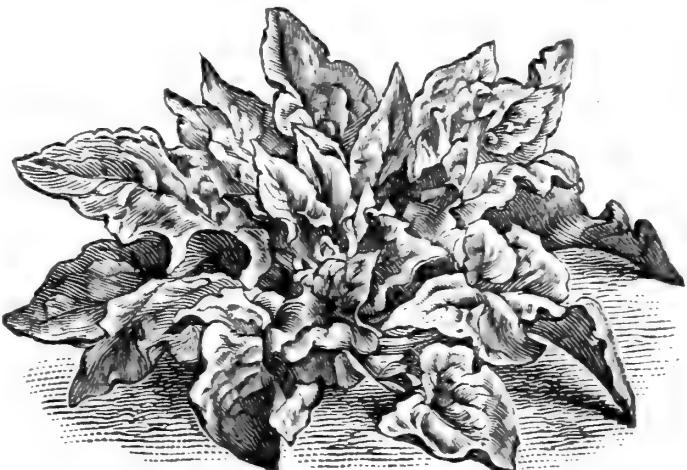
CULTURE—A rich black soil is best for spinach; in this it will grow quickly, and is most tender and succulent. For main crop the seed is usually sown the previous fall during September and protected through the winter by a covering of leaves or straw, which should be raked off early in the spring. Beginning early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, it may be sown at any time during the season. Rake the soil fine and sow broadcast, covering one-half inch deep. □

Victoria—The foliage is heavy and of true Savoy appearance. The fact that it remains in condition longer, standing from two to three weeks longer before running to seed than any other variety, makes it unequalled for spring planting. Excellent for the home garden. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢. By express or freight, lb. 25¢, 5 lbs. 90¢.

Monstrous Virolflay or Improved Thick Leaved—Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢. By express or freight, lb. 25¢, 5 lbs. 80¢.

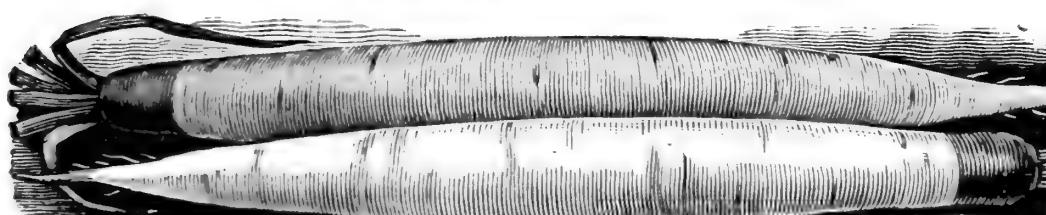
Long Standing—Excellent for spring planting. The leaves are large, thick, fleshy and crumpled. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 35¢. By express or freight, lb. 25¢, 5 lbs. 85¢.

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved—The numerous large leaves are curled, wrinkled and blistered. The best for fall or early spring sowing, or for shipping to market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 30¢. By express or freight, lb. 20¢, 5 lbs. 85¢.



Bloomsdale.

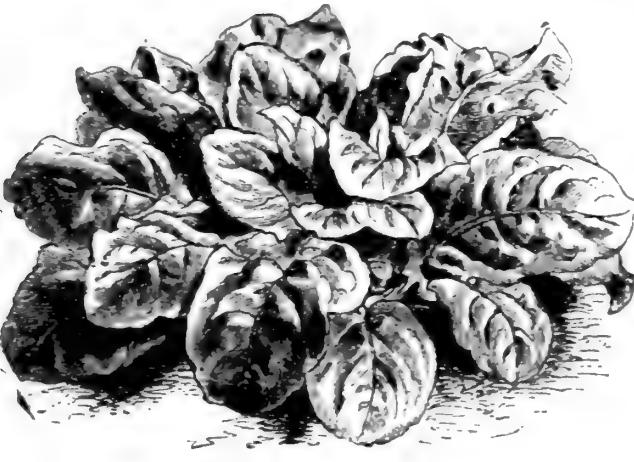
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster



half feet apart. When the plants are a few inches high, thin out to four inches apart in the row. The roots are not injured by freezing, and may be left in the ground all winter; this improves the flavor. Or, they may be lifted and stored in a cellar.

The Salsify is one of the most delicious and wholesome vegetables for winter use, and should be more generally grown. The roots resemble a small parsnip. The flavor when cooked is that of an oyster. They are as easily grown as parsnips.

CULTURE—Salsify requires a light sandy soil, which should be well enriched, but coarse, fresh manure should be avoided, as it causes the roots to become crooked and prongy. As soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring, spade deeply, rake the surface fine and sow the seed one and one-half inches deep in rows one and one-



Sorrel—Common.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best variety. The roots grow to double the size of the old sort, are very smooth, of superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. \$1.00.

SORREL

A quick growing plant cultivated for its leaves which are used as greens boiled like spinach. It also makes a palatable soup.

It is one of the easiest culture and is quite hardy; the plants may be left in the same position and will continue in full bearing for three or four years.

Sow early in the spring in rows. When up, thin to eight inches apart. The first cutting may be made in about eight weeks.

Common—Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30¢, lb. 90¢.

SQUASH

CULTURE—The squash does best in newly broken sod or prairie land, or on soil formed by plowing under a crop of wheat or rye in the spring, but any good soil will do. When the ground has become well warmed—after corn planting time—plant six or eight seeds in hills three by three feet apart for the bush sort, and five by five feet apart for the long running winter sorts. When the plants have made three or four leaves, thin out all but the three strongest in each hill. When insects molest the plants, dust with Slug Shot, or similar preparation.

SUMMER SORTS



Golden Custard.

Golden Custard or Mammoth Yellow Bush—Similar to Mammoth White Bush, but of a beautiful golden yellow color. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

White Summer Crookneck—Similar in size and shape to the old Crookneck, but of a beautiful ivory white color. It is of fine quality, productive, and its attractive appearance makes it a very desirable sort to grow for market. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 65¢.

Mammoth White Bush—An improved strain of the well known White Bush or Patty Pan, being twice as large. The color is a beautiful white. They ripen early and are wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



White Summer Crookneck.

grows nearly twice as large, sometimes reaching a length of two feet. It is of true bush habit, and of fine quality. Color a bright yellow. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.



Golden Bronze.



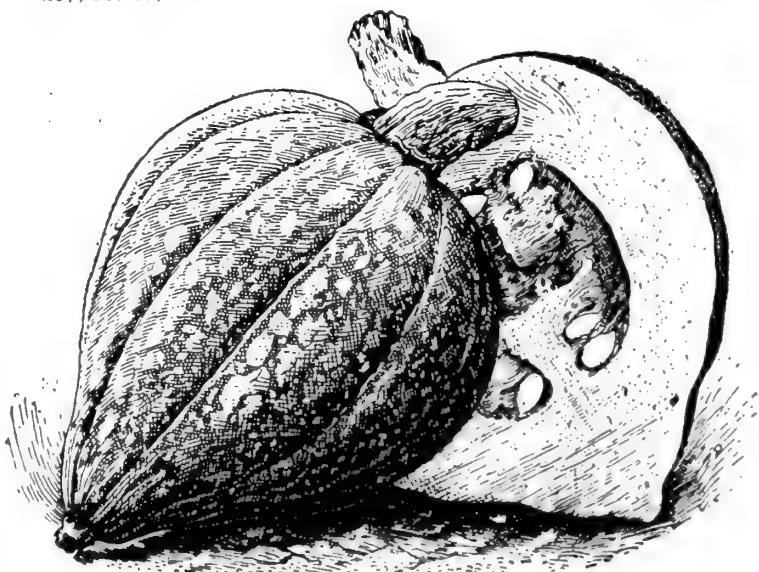
Mammoth White Bush.

FALL AND WINTER SORTS

Hubbard—The old favorite winter variety. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 65¢.

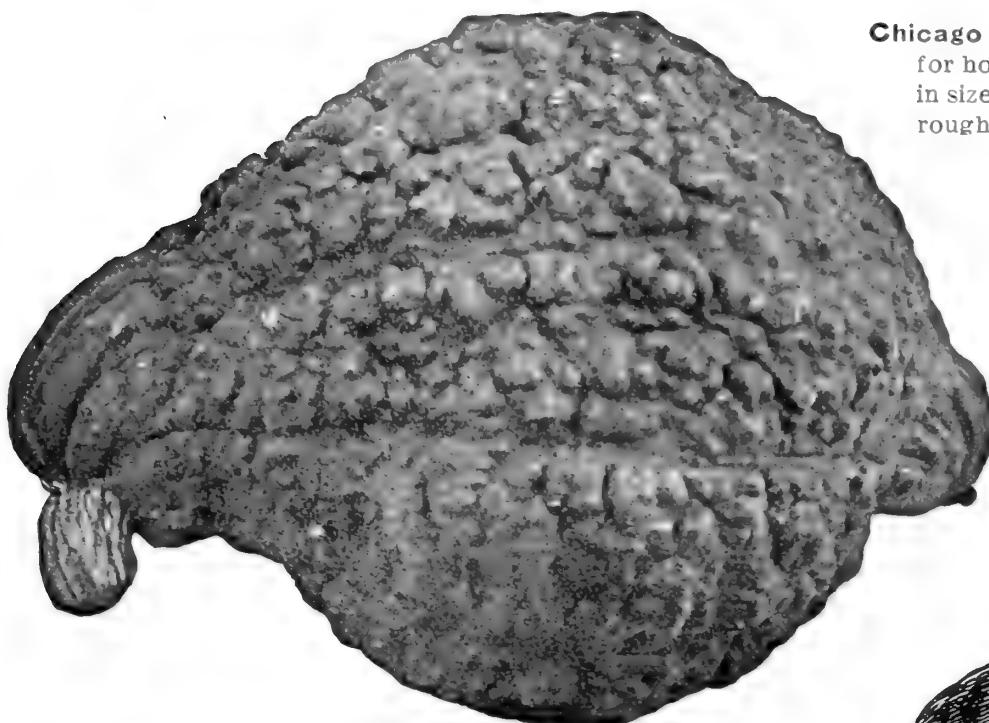
Golden Bronze—Size averaging from eight to ten pounds. Color a dark grayish green with bronze on upper surface when ripe: flesh an exceedingly bright golden yellow; fine grained, very sweet and of delicious flavor. Early in maturing; a good keeper and yielder. Squashes of very uniform size and appearance. It combines the qualities desired for the table and pies. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 90¢.

The Delicious—The new greenish-bronze, medium sized, fall or early winter sort of particularly fine quality. The shell is hard, but very thin. The color of the flesh is a deep orange yellow. It is remarkably fine grained, sweet, and well flavored. Like the Fordhook it can be used at almost all stages of growth. The squashes may be used when quite small and green for frying like Egg Plant or when half-grown for baking like the summer bush sorts: when ripe no other sort can approach it in delicious sweetness or fine flavor. There may be other sorts of more attractive appearance and may outsell it as a market sort, but for the home garden quality counts and Delicious is the sort that supplies it. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25¢, lb. 80¢.

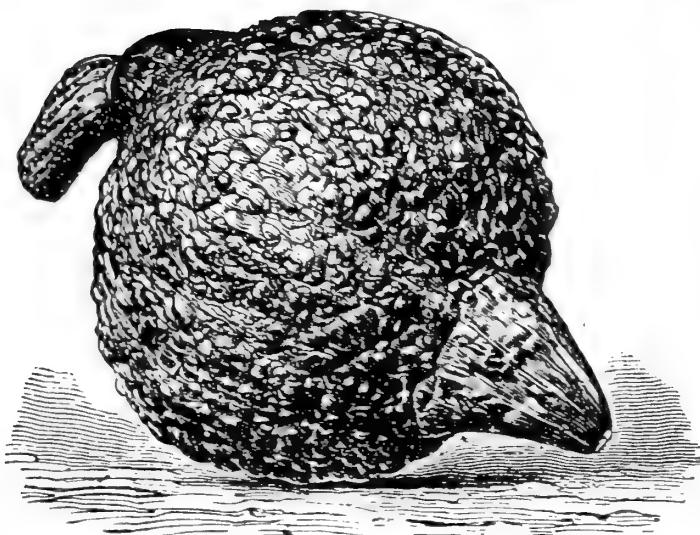


The Delicious Squash.

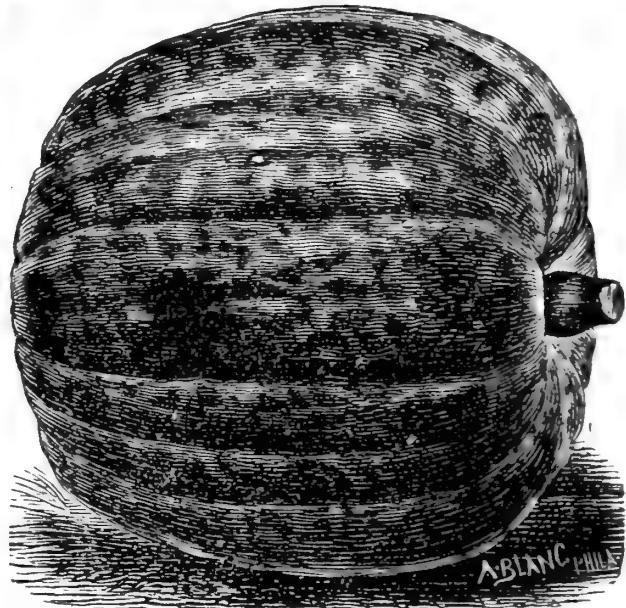
SQUASH—Fall and Winter Sorts



Chicago Warted Hubbard.



Red or Golden Hubbard.



Mammoth Chili.

Mammoth Chili—The giant among squashes. Shape round, flattened at the ends. Color orange yellow. Flesh very thick and of good quality. A good winter keeper. The best sort for feeding stock. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.25.



Fordhook.

TOBACCO

It is not generally known that tobacco can be successfully grown in the West. A year's supply of good smoking tobacco can be easily produced on a small plot of ground. The seed should be sown on a finely prepared seed bed in the spring, and when about six inches high the young plants set out two feet apart in rows three feet apart and cultivated frequently.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Best adapted to the Northern and Middle States, as it is hardier and matures its crop earlier than other varieties. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢.



Connecticut Seed Leaf.

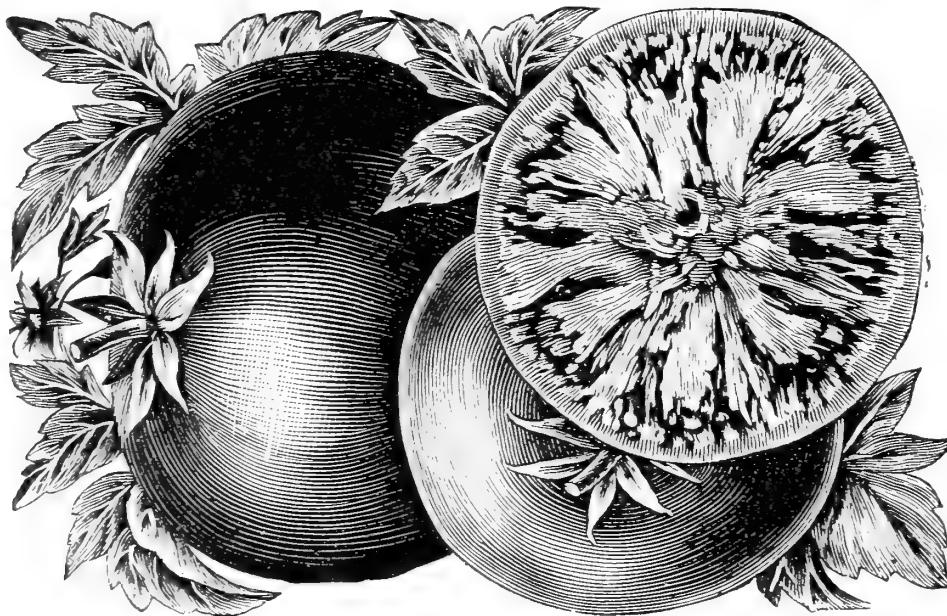
TOMATO

CULTURE—The best crops are grown in warm light soil. For extra early fruit the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March. Sow seed in rows four inches apart and cover one-half inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may also be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past set out in the open and water until the plants are established. For later use the seed may be sown out of doors. An easy method is to plant five or six seeds in hills three feet apart and when a few inches high pull out all but the strongest plant; when large enough the plants should be trained to stakes or trellis.

NEW EARLY TOMATO—"SPARK'S EARLIANA."

Remarkably early. Wonderfully prolific. Of late years big profits have been made in growing extra early tomatoes, and many new sorts have been introduced with extravagant praise and claim for earliness. Of these new sorts, we think Spark's Earliana easily has the lead, both in earliness and productiveness. The introducer claims for it that shipments of this sort appear in market fully two weeks earlier than any other sort. This is a big claim but we think it can be substantiated. Certain it is that gardeners who have grown this sort report big profits. It is a wonderful yielder—remarkable not only for its earliness, but also for its large size, fine shape and beautiful red color. Pkt. 10¢, oz. 25¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75¢, lb. \$2.00.

Magnus—It is thicker, heavier and more solid than Acme or Beauty, making it easily the most handsome sort in cultivation. While perfectly adapted to main crop planting, yet it matures so quickly that it will take first rank for early market. The form is perfect, uniformly large and very deep from stem to blossom end. It ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is most desirable. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$1.75.



Acme.

Livingston's Beauty—The smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Very productive and used largely for canning. Fine quality. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.25.

Improved Trophy—The improved strain is fully equal to any of the modern sorts in quality and productiveness and is used by some of the largest canners to the exclusion of all other sorts. The fruits are very large, smooth, solid and heavy. Color bright red. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.40.

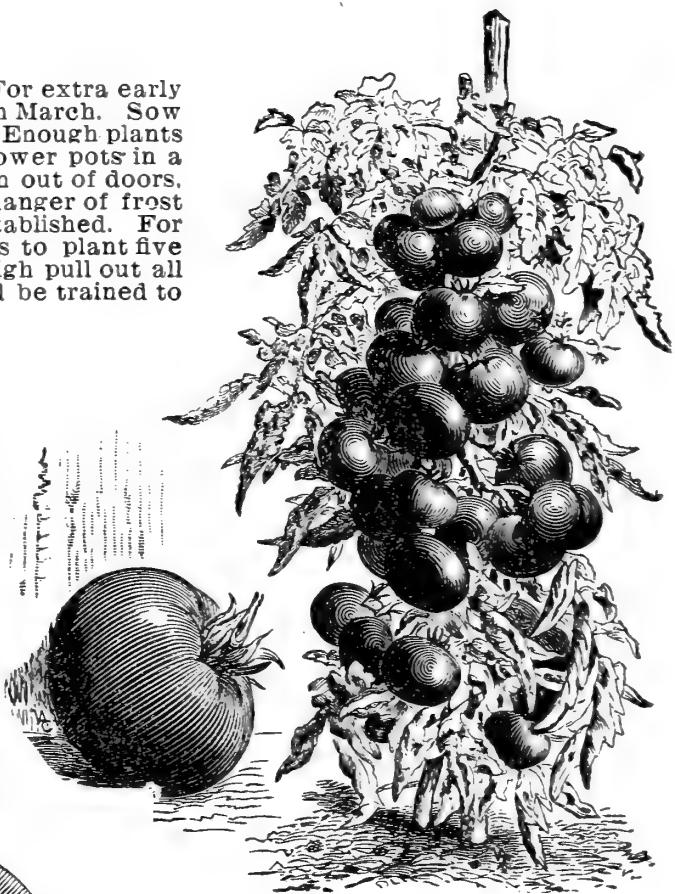
Matchless—A standard large fruited main crop sort of bright red color. The fruits are always of uniform shape, heavy and meaty. Very handsome in appearance and of superior flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50.

NEW DWARF STONE

A new dwarf or tree tomato, similar in growth to Dwarf Champion. It is of a stiff, straight, upright habit, requiring no stakes or other support, even when loaded with fruit. Has healthy, dark green foliage, peculiarly curled and crumpled, much like Dwarf Champion. It excels that variety, however, both in productiveness and in size and beauty of the fruit. The originators claim to have selected ten fruits from one vine at one time, the combined weight of which was five pounds and three ounces. They average four inches in diameter and two-and-a-half inches in depth. They are of thick, round form, uniformly smooth and regular. The color is a bright scarlet. They are very solid and heavy and of an exceptionally fine sweet taste. This new sort is quite hardy and the blossoms set well, even in a cool, moist season. All gardeners should try it. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 25¢, 2 oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.25.

Dwarf Champion—Of dwarf, upright and compact habit, forming a small tree, which requires no staking or other support. The fruit is uniform in shape; color a purplish red. Very early and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

Pear Shaped Red and Yellow—Small fruits, growing in clusters. Exceedingly productive. Much used for preserving. Each, red or yellow, pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60¢, lb. \$2.00.

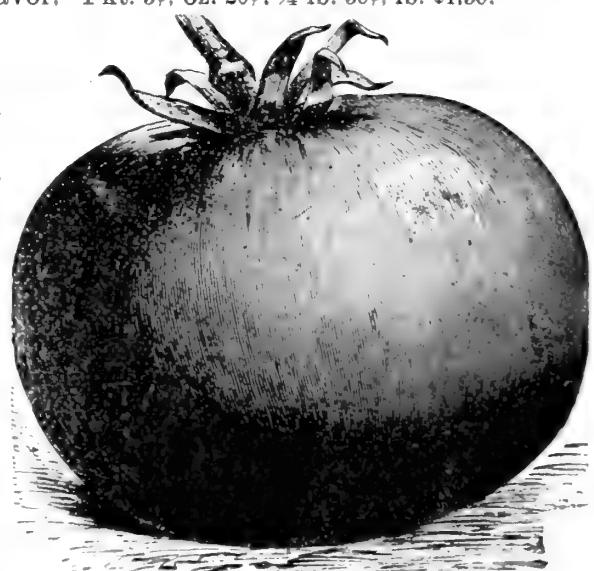


Spark's Earliana.

Ponderosa—Splendid in every way. Of very large size, often reaching a weight of three pounds each. Perfect in form and color; as solid as beefsteak and of finest quality and flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 40¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Acme—Hardy and productive. The first fruits ripen very early, and it continues in bearing until cut down by frost. Fruit round, smooth and of good size; solid and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.25.

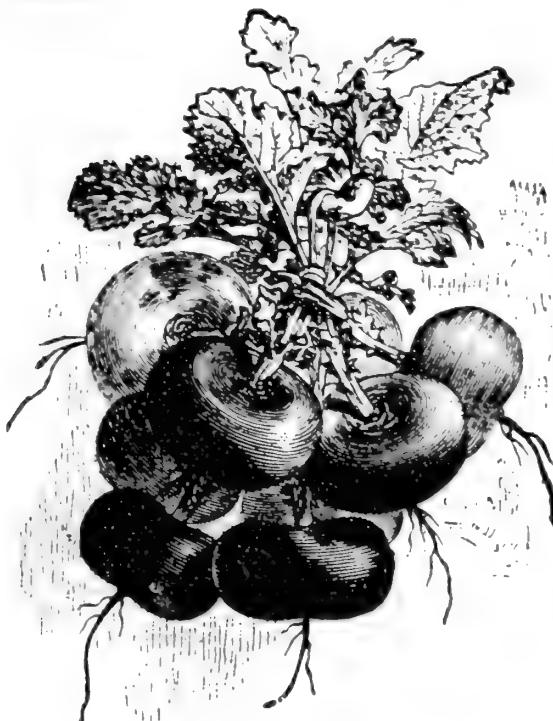
The Stone—This variety has attained great favor with market gardeners and canners every where. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a beautiful red. In shape it is perfectly smooth and thick from stem to blossom end, making it very handsome and salable. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢, lb. \$1.10.



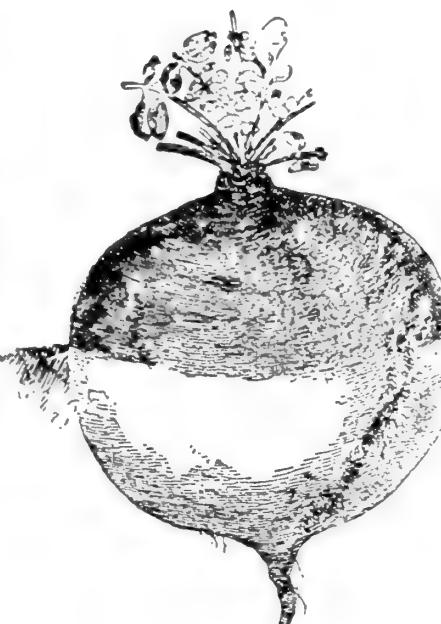
Matchless.

TURNIP

CULTURE—Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and stones. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly and rake the seed into the soil one-half inch deep; when up, thin out to six inches apart. Turnips become tough and strong during the hot summer weather, and the sowings should be so regulated that they will become fit for use either early in summer or late autumn. For winter use, sow from the middle of July to end of August.



Scarlet Kashmyr.



Rutabaga—Long Island.



Purple Top Strap Leaved.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Purple Top Milan —Few and short leaves, mild flavor.....	5¢	10¢	20¢	60¢
Extra Early White Milan —Identical with the above, except pure white...	5¢	10¢	20¢	.75¢
White Egg —Perfectly smooth, grows quickly, tender and mild; unequaled table sort	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Early White Flat Dutch or Spring —Good size, fine quality.....	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Purple Top White Globe —Large size, perfect globe shape; good shape.	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Purple Top Strap Leaved —The standard main crop sort; heavy yielder	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly —Medium sized, yellow skin and flesh, mild and fine flavored.....	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Scarlet Kashmyr —Distinct sort, color bright red; attractive; early....	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Long White Cow Horn —Especially recommended for feeding; roots very long; heavy cropper.....	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
Amber Globe —The best yellow field sort; heavy cropper; large size; keeps well	5¢	10¢	15¢	45¢

RUTABAGA

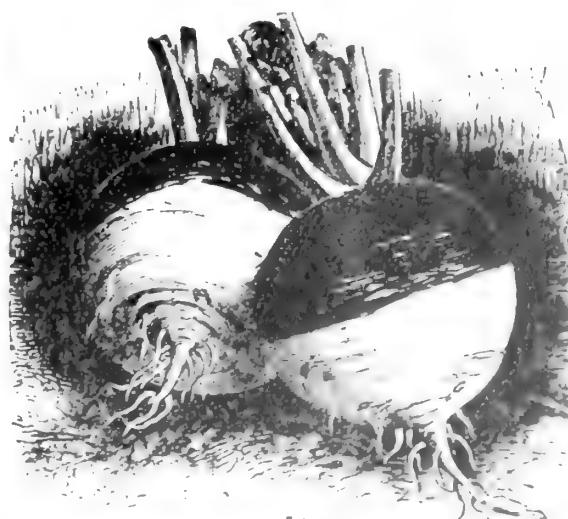
Long Island Purple Top —An American yellow fleshed sort; large size; best keeper.....	5¢	10¢	15¢	50¢
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Early White Flat Dutch.



White Egg.



Purple Top White Globe.

MUSHROOM

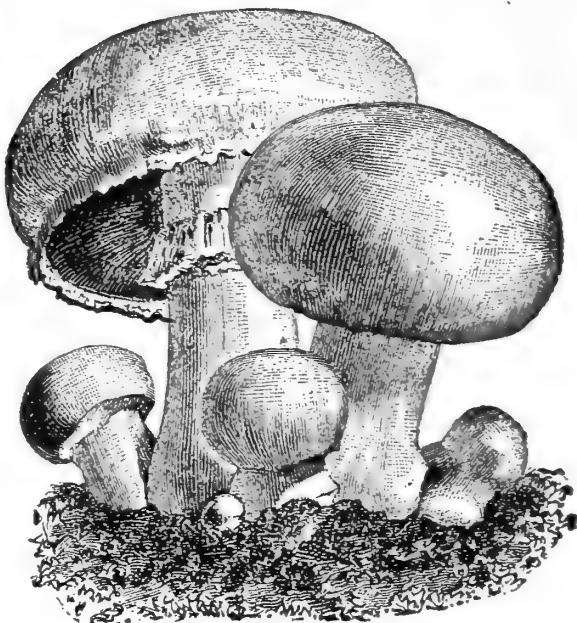
The Mushroom is an edible fungus of a brownish white color, in appearance very much like the ordinary "toad stool" of the woods. It forms no seed, but instead a white spongy substance called the spawn is produced. This is preserved in horse manure, pressed into bricks, and in this form can be handled or transported conveniently. It will keep its vitality for years.

The spawn we offer is a highly improved, very superior article, far ahead of that usually sold. It produces very large, tender mushrooms of a delicate flavor and is much more productive than the ordinary sorts.

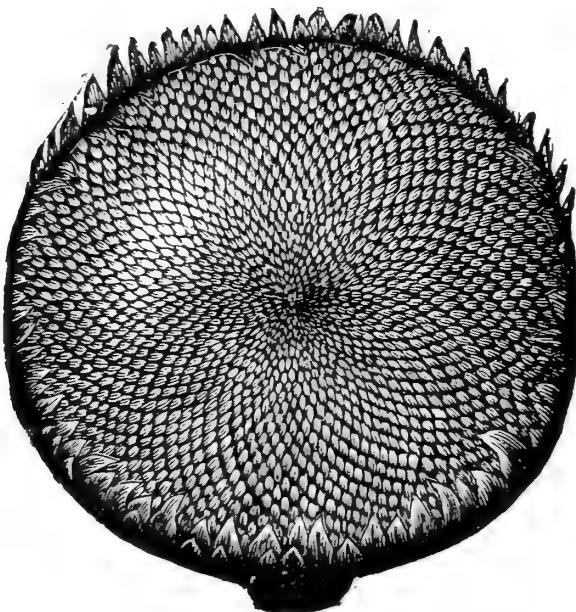
Contrary to the popular belief, this delicacy is not difficult to grow. Mushrooms can be grown successfully in cellars, in caves, in hotbeds, or in closed sheds, wherever a uniform moisture and a warm even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees can be maintained and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure can be obtained. The manure is mixed with loam and formed into compact beds ten or twelve inches deep and of the size required. Into this the broken pieces of spawn are planted and covered with soil. With the exception of an occasional watering no further work is required. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks.

Prices: Bricks of about one pound each 30¢ postpaid; or 5 lbs for \$1.25 postpaid. By express or freight, lb. 20¢, 5 lbs. or over, 15¢.

Complete cultural directions free with every order.



Mushroom.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

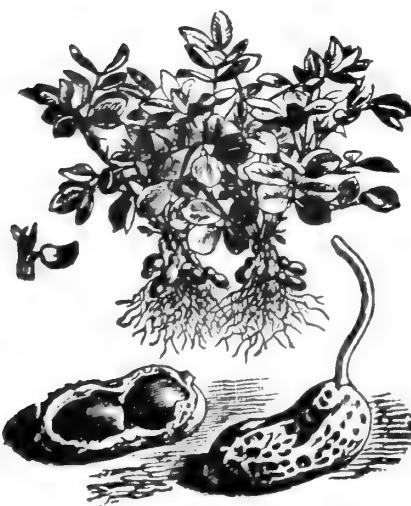
Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Unequaled as a Food for Poultry.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower produces very large heads, often twenty inches across which are completely filled with the striped grains. It succeeds everywhere, and requires but little rain to insure a crop. It makes an enormous yield of seed. It is a good food for stock and cannot be equaled as a food for poultry, being the greatest egg producing food known. The heavy stalks make good fuel. The plant, when growing, is also said to be a protection from malaria. Plant when the ground becomes warm at the rate of two pounds per acre.

Mammoth Russian—The best in all respects for a farm crop. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs, 75¢, 25 lbs. or more at 6¢ per lb.

PEANUTS



Peanuts.

The peanut thrives best and produces the largest crops in light sandy and fairly rich soil. As soon as the ground becomes warm lay off ridges three feet apart and plant the seed, removing the outer shell, and placing three or four seed every two feet. Cultivate frequently. The nuts form underground and should be dug and dried as soon as the plants have died down.

Price by mail, lb. 25¢; by express or freight, lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

ROOTS



Horse Radish Roots.

Horse Radish—Fine, large thick roots may be grown in a single season by planting the young roots early in the spring in good, rich, loose soil. Fresh plantings should be made from year to year as the old roots grow rough and prongy. Small roots by mail, per doz. 25¢, per 100 75¢.

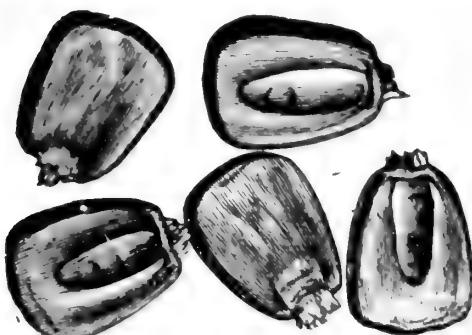
Chives—Small plants belonging to the onion family. They are perfectly hardy, and are grown for their small round leaves, which are used for flavoring, imparting a mild onion-like flavor. They may be planted in a corner of the garden or in the border, and divided when the clumps become too large. Roots per bunch by mail, each 10¢, per doz. \$1.00.

Asparagus Roots—See p. 9

Rhubarb Roots—See p. 39.

SELECTED SEED CORN

CAREFULLY SORTED, WELL CURED AND TESTED



Golden Beauty Kernels.

Golden Beauty—For general planting in this section, we know of no corn that will give better satisfaction than the big, handsome Golden Beauty. It is the largest grained and finest corn in appearance we have ever seen. The ears are of perfect shape, as shown in the cut, which was made from a photograph of an average ear. The cob is so small and the grains so large and broad that a single grain will almost cover the end of the cob when broken in half. It is of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fine quality for grinding. It matures in about 120 days and yields big crops. We recommend the Golden Beauty as the handsomest and largest grained corn in cultivation, and is sure to please every farmer who grows it. By mail, per lb. 30¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, per peck, 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$11.00. Bags free.

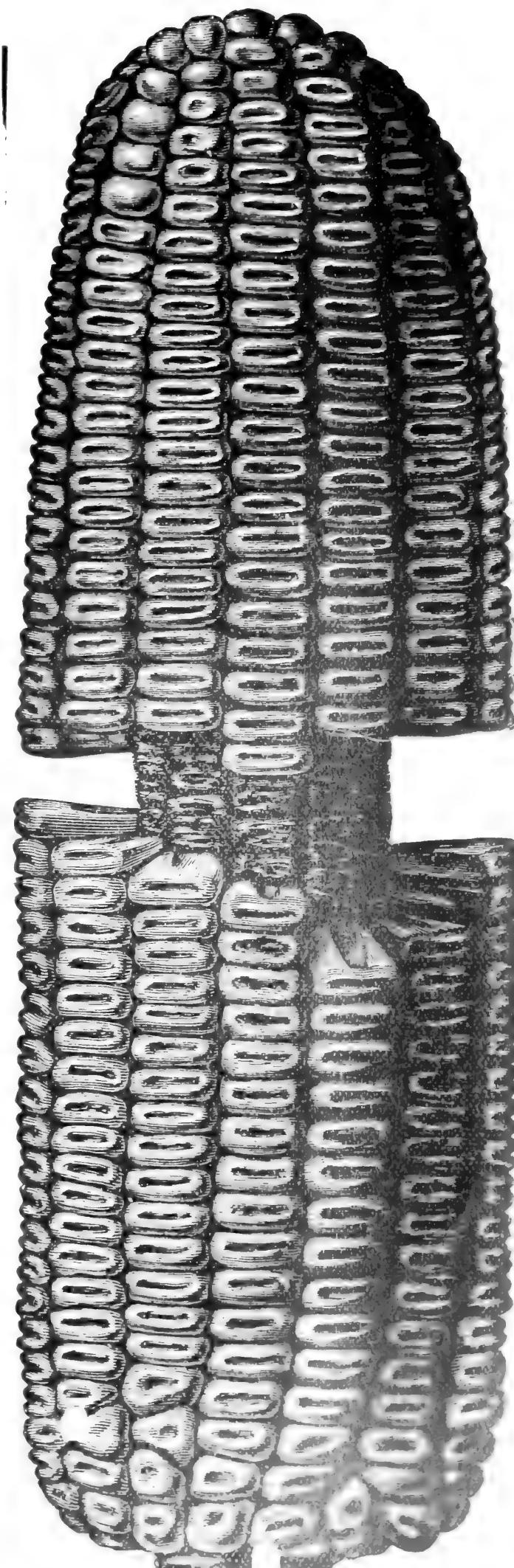
Early Mastodon—Since its introduction, more seed of this variety has been sold than any other sort ever introduced. This, in itself, is a great recommendation for the merit of the Mastodon Corn. It originated with C. S. Clark, of Huron County, Ohio, to meet a demand for a large eared, yet early corn. It has the longest grains and largest ears of any 100-day corn in cultivation. It is a remarkably strong grower and a surprising yielder. The originator claims for it that it will outyield any corn in the world. The ears average from nine to eleven inches in length and are of handsome shape, with 20 to 26 rows on the cob. The grain is very long and of two shades of white and yellow. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$11.00. Bags free.

Improved Calico—An improved strain of the old Calico, or Speckled Corn, still a favorite, large main crop sort with many farmers and feeders. The Improved Calico produces a large ear and often two good ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length, and have from 12 to 14 rows of large, deep grains. It is a strong grower, making a luxuriant growth of fodder which remains in fine condition until the corn is almost ripe. It matures in 110 to 115 days and yields enormous crops, especially on rich, heavy soil. Improved Calico is a particularly hardy sort, enduring dry weather better than most sorts. A peculiar characteristic of this variety is its mixed appearance. The greater number of ears are striped red and yellow, or red and white, but a part of them are entirely red, others entirely white or yellow. It is especially recommended as a feeding sort. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$11.00. Bags free.

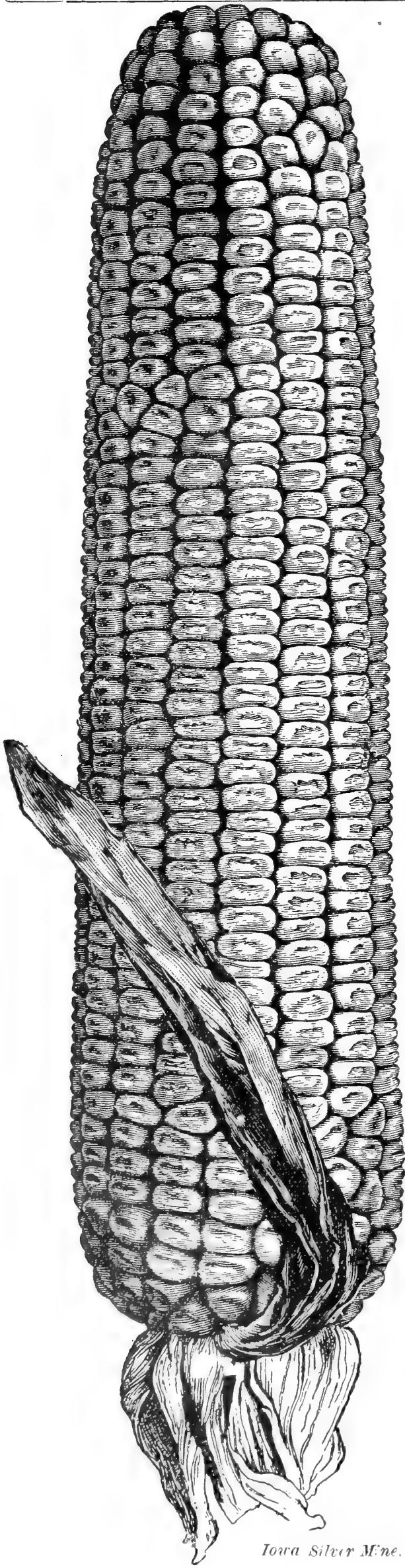
Iowa Silver Mine—A fine white corn, growing about 7 or 8 feet high. Every stalk bears a good ear—sometimes two and three. The ears are long and uniform, often 10 to 12 inches in length, with usually 18 rows of deep, pure white grain. The cob is small and well filled out at the end. It is a remarkably heavy cropper and is sure to please all who give it a trial. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$11.00. Bags free.

Reid's Yellow Dent—The most popular yellow corn throughout the corn belt. It is, perhaps, more widely grown than any other variety. A thoroughbred of the highest type; always a prize winner at the fairs and other corn shows. A remarkably uniform sort. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, of perfect shape with well-filled butts and tips. The kernels are thick and very compact in the row, making a very solid ear. Color a deep golden yellow. The stalks are strong and tall. In this section it matures in from 105 to 110 days and is considered an early corn. Prices: By mail postpaid, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50; 10 bu. \$11.00. Bags free.

Iowa Gold Mine—This corn, since its introduction a few years since, has attained wide popularity. It is early, ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North. The ears are of good size and shape and of a bright golden yellow color. The grain is very deep, the cob small; 70 pounds of ear corn will make 60 pounds of shelled corn. By mail, per lb. 25¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.25, 2 bu. \$2.40, 10 bu. \$10.50. Bags free.



Golden Beauty.



Iowa Silver Mine.

Boone County White—A pure bred white corn of very large size and high fattening and milling qualities. It is rather a late variety, maturing in from 115 to 120 days, and cannot be recommended for planting north of Kansas. For general planting throughout this State and farther south it will give highly satisfactory results in all soils and seasons. Years of scientific breeding and patient selection have developed this variety into the largest yielding white corn known, giving it the following fixed characteristics:—

Very large, fat, heavy ear, tapering only slightly from butt to tip, rounding off nicely within an inch of the top; eighteen to twenty-four rows of about fifty kernels each, carried out to the full length of the ear.

Tips and butts that are exceptionally well filled out; so little waste space is there between the kernels that the entire surface of the cob is completely covered with practically a solid layer of grains one-half to three-fourths of an inch deep.

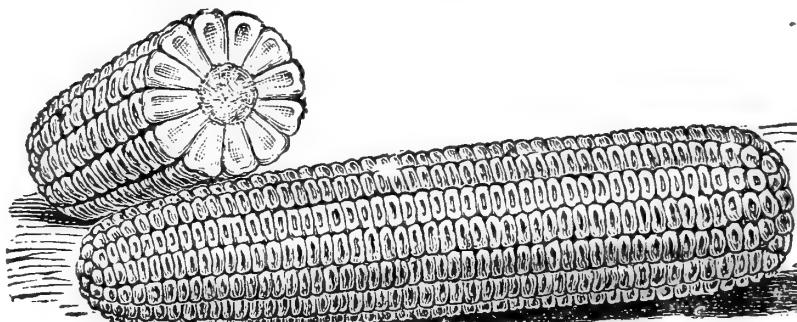
A white cob of only medium size, which, together with its depth of grain, gives it a remarkably high shelling per centage.

Kernels that are of ideal shape, creamy white color, moderately rough, with large germ.

A very strong vigorous stalk ten to fourteen feet high, with the per centage of weak and barren stalks reduced to the minimum.

Boone County White represents the latest improvements developed by intelligent and scientific corn breeding.

By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$11.00.

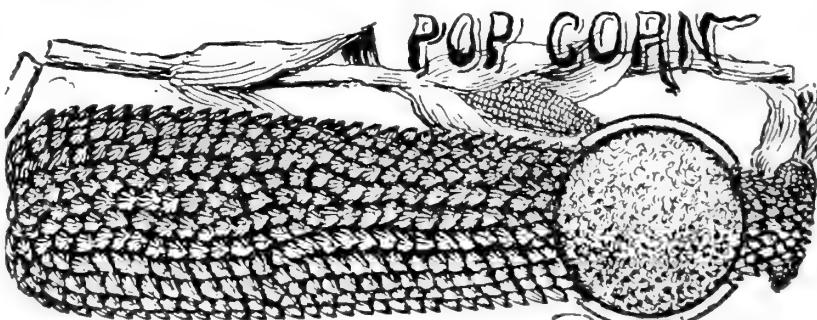


Improved Leaming.

Improved Leaming—The ears are of good size and set low down on the stalk. Usually bears two good ears to the stalk. The cob is small, the grains deep and of a bright yellow color. Is strong and stocky in growth and matures very early, usually in about ninety days. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.30, 2 bu. \$2.40, 10 bu. \$11.00. Bags free.

St. Charles White—A splendid variety; very popular in many sections of Missouri, Southern Illinois and throughout the South generally. A pure white corn with red cob. It is a large main crop sort, requiring the full season to reach maturity. The ears are sixteen rowed, nine to twelve inches in length, big, and of handsome shape. The cob is of medium size, well filled with large, almost smooth kernels. The grain has a peculiar clear and pure white color, and is eagerly sought by millers as a high grade milling corn. The stalks are strong, of medium height, with very broad leaves, yielding a large supply of excellent fodder. A record-breaking yielder, especially on rich black soils or new ground. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 40¢, bu. \$1.40, 2 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$11.00.

Extra Early Adams—The earliest white corn in cultivation. This sort is extensively planted for first early roasting ears, as it is very hardy and can be planted much earlier than any variety of the true sweet corn. The ears average about eight inches in length, with ten to twelve rows of short, broad grains. It is a fair yielder, but its greatest value lies in its extreme earliness. By mail, per lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck 70¢, bu. \$2.50.



Rice—The most popular sort and the best. Ears, by mail, 10¢ each. Shelled, by mail, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢.

Queen's Golden—A fine yellow sort; pops perfectly white and very large; immensely productive. Ears, by mail, 10¢ each; Shelled, by mail, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢.



OUR STANDARD BRAND GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS



Are Specially Selected for High Purity
and Strong Growth.

Handling and cleaning, as we do, hundreds of cars of Grass and Clover Seeds annually, we have excellent chances for selecting the finest and purest grades. All seeds offered under our trade mark are carefully tested for purity and germination and are quite free from dangerous weeds. *Buyers may rely upon these facts with absolute certainty.* The prices given in the following list are for this high quality. We can supply cheaper seed if wanted and are always glad to send samples and quote lower grades by letter.

All prices subject to market changes. Special prices on large quantities.

Awnless or Hungarian Brome Grass

Stands Excessive Drought or Extreme Cold Without Injury. The Grass that has Made Good in the Dry Sections of the West.

This extensively advertised grass was introduced from Russia. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong, creeping root-stalks; smooth, upright, leafy stems, one to four feet high and loose, open seed heads four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding out other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drought resisting qualities have proven it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. It is thoroughly permanent, and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture; its value to the farmers of dry regions cannot be overestimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish, and chemical analysis shows that it is richer in flesh-forming ingredients than Timothy. It starts to grow very early in the spring, before any of the grasses upon the native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green far into December. Cold will not kill it, it having been grown successfully as far north as Manitoba, in Canada. Without doubt it is the grass for the dry regions of the West. Out of seven or eight hundred varieties tried at the Kansas Experiment Station this proved to be the best.

The South Dakota Station has had, perhaps, the most extended and successful experience with Brome Grass, with the result that Professor Chilcott has been able to prepare the following practical directions for planting and subsequent care:

Seed Bed—Prepare the seed bed by plowing to a good depth, using land as free as possible from weeds. Harrow and fine thoroughly.

Sowing—Sow the seed broadcast early in the spring at the rate of fifteen or twenty pounds per acre, and cover with the harrow. In case the land is liable to blow, sow a thin nurse crop of about one-half bushel of barley or oats.

After Care—In case the weeds grow vigorously or a nurse crop is used, mow once or twice in order to prevent smothering the tender plants and robbing them of moisture. If, however, no dry spell is present, the nurse crop can be cut for hay, but if a drought does come, mow without delay and leave the crop to mulch the ground, unless it be so heavy that it will smother the young grass. These precautions are given to insure a stand. You must remember you are not trying to raise the nurse crop, but to get a stand of this new and valuable grass, which will last you many years. Where the danger of blowing is not great, sow without a nurse crop. It is best not to pasture the first year. If the stand looks thin the first fall, do not plow it up, but leave it the second year. It will usually furnish a crop of seed and a crop of hay the second year.—U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

Prices: For best new crop, home grown seed of strong germination, by mail postpaid, per lb. 25¢; by express or freight, 1 lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 25 lbs. or more at 11¢ per lb.



Awnless Brome Grass

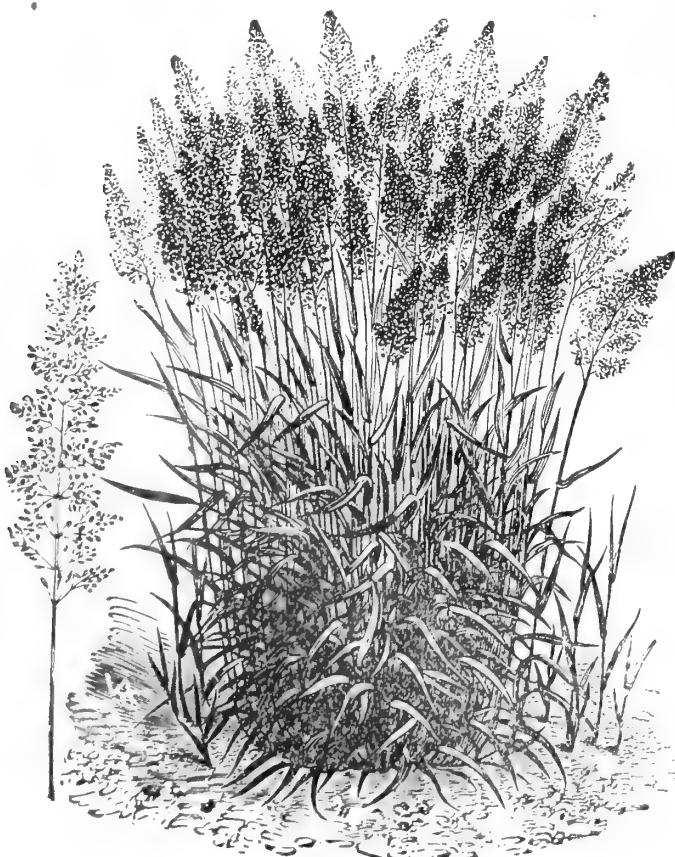


Meadow Fescue.

RED TOP, OR HERDS GRASS

Grows well on all soils; whether sandy, thin, dry lands, or rich, heavy or wet soils; it is one of the most satisfactory grasses that can be grown. A fine pasture grass and is also well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base which take root at every joint, forming a dense thick sod. It is not injured by tramping. *Red Top* is of great value for sowing in gullies, or on soils which are inclined to wash from heavy rains. Sow ten pounds of clean seeds per acre when sown alone. An excellent grass to sow with *Timothy* or *Orchard Grass*.

Price for fancy seed, by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.80, 25 lbs. or more, at 15¢ per lb.



Red Top, or Herds Grass.

GRASSES**Meadow Fescue or English Bluegrass**

(Festuca pratensis)

The name *English Bluegrass* commonly applied to this grass is sometimes confusing, as there is little similarity between it and the common Kentucky Bluegrass. *Meadow Fescue* grows much taller and is adapted to a much wider range of soils and climate. It will stand dry weather, and is not injured by wet weather; it is easy to get a stand and will furnish a large amount of pasture or hay; neither does it seem to be injured by close cropping or tramping. It is a very rapid grower, coming in ahead of our native grasses and can be pastured until late in December. In the South it remains green throughout the winter. It is highly recommended as a large yielding, nutritive pasture and hay grass for all sections of the country as far south as Tennessee and west into Central Kansas. In Central Kansas particularly, where *Timothy* does not succeed, it is perhaps the best grass that could be grown.

It may be sown either in the spring or fall and is best put in with a press drill. One bushel (24 lbs.) of clean seed is required to properly seed an acre. Failures to secure a stand are rare.

Prices: Per lb. by mail, 25¢; by express or freight, lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. \$1.40, bu. \$3.00.

TIMOTHY

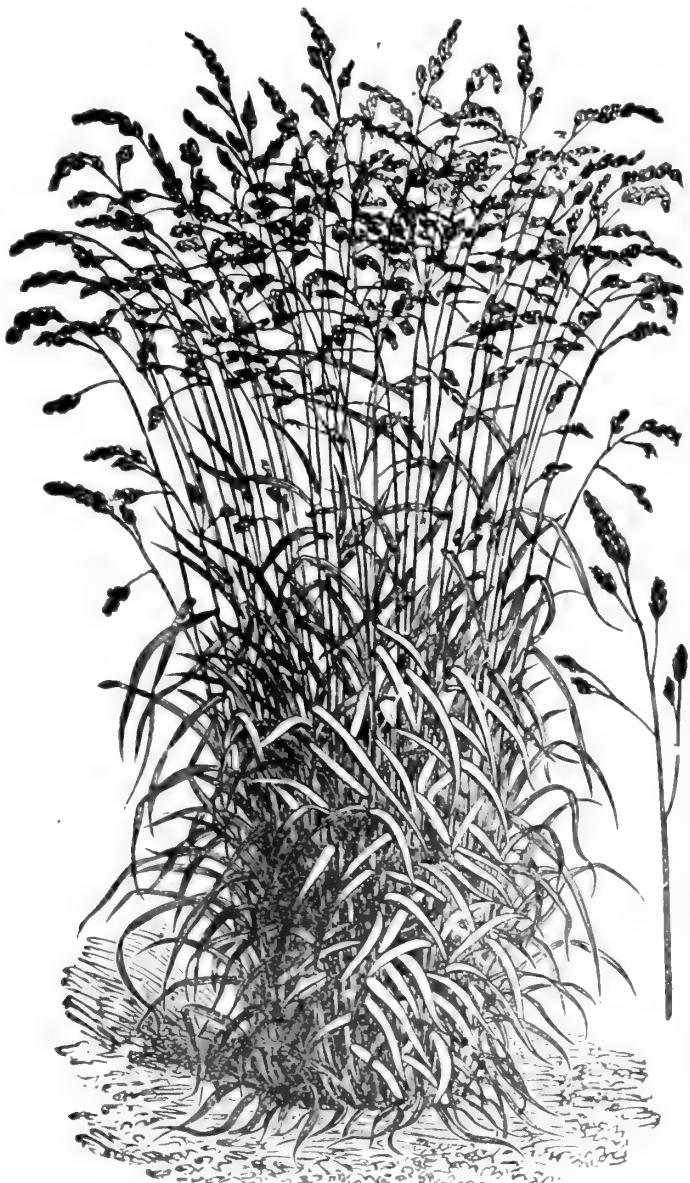
The best known grass in the United States and makes the standard hay of commerce. It succeeds best on rich moist soil; satisfactory crops cannot be grown on high, dry, sandy soil. It starts slowly in the spring, and flowers about four weeks after *Red Clover*. It is easily injured by tramping and for this reason is not suitable for pastures. It is usually sown with *Red Clover* or *Red Top*. An excellent meadow can be made by sowing three pounds of clean *Red Top* and one pound of *Red Clover* with about twelve pounds of *Timothy* per acre. Fifteen pounds per acre are required when sown alone.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 0¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs. 75¢, per bu. (45 lbs.) \$2.50.



Timothy.

GRASSES



Orchard Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS

One of the best grasses for pasture or meadow. It is a hardy, vigorous grower and succeeds in the shade as well as in the sunshine. Especially valuable for sowing in orchard or woodland. It grows well on all soils except on stiff, heavy clay or wet land. It starts very early in the spring and on good soil it can be cut two or three times in one season. It is not injured by tramping, and will furnish more grazing than almost any other grass. After a crop of hay is cut, it will again start rapidly and will furnish good pasture for the remainder of the season. Sow two bushels (14 lbs.) per acre when sown alone. Price by mail postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.80, 25 lbs. or more at 16¢ per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The most widely known and best of all pasture grasses. It starts early in the spring and furnishes an immense amount of grazing throughout the season. It may look dry and brown after a hot, dry summer, but the first autumn rains start a quick, fresh growth, and in a few weeks it will be as green as ever. The seed may be sown at any time of the year except during the hot summer months, the young spears are very tender and cannot withstand the burning sun. It may be sown in fall or early spring or during the winter on a light fall of snow. Two bushels (14 lbs.) of seed per acre are required. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 35¢; by express or freight, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 25 lbs. or more at 20¢ per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS

A southern grass of great value for pasture, hay or lawn. It succeeds on all soils, throwing out long creeping runners which take root at every joint, forming a tough, thick sod, binding the loosest soils and soils damaged by washing. It grows luxuriantly during the driest weather, and will withstand the winters as far north as Central Kansas. Sow in spring, five pounds per acre. This grass is much used in the South for lawns; it forms an even growth of fine light green color. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. \$1.00; by express or freight, lb. 90¢, 10 lbs. \$7.50.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

This grass is increasing in favor wherever grown. It is without doubt one of our most valuable grasses, either for hay or pasture. It makes more grazing than Orchard Grass and yields about twice as much hay as Timothy. It may be cut twice in a season. The roots go deep into the soil, enabling the plant to withstand drouth and cold without injury. It goes through the hot and dry weather of summer and after a crop of hay has been taken off, the aftermath provides a green tender pasture until very late in the fall. It starts very early in the spring and is equal to Rye for early pasture. It seems to keep green, both summer and winter, longer than any other grass, and for this reason is also known as *Evergreen Grass*. Farmers throughout the South and West, especially in sections where Timothy does not succeed, can make no mistake by sowing this grass liberally. In Western Kansas it succeeds admirably. Twenty to thirty pounds of seed per acre are required when sown alone. We recommend a mixture of about ten pounds each of *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*, *Bromus Inermis* and *Meadow Fescue*.

PRICES FOR TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS: By mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.80, 25 lbs. or over at 16¢ per lb.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE LOTS
WRITE US.

TWO GOOD GRASSES



Italian Rye Grass.

ITALIAN OR ANNUAL RYE GRASS

A most valuable grass for all sections. Sown in the fall from August to October it comes up very quickly, forming a thick, even growth and provides fine grazing during the winter and spring, but if it is wanted for hay it must not be pastured too long in the spring. It shoots up very quickly making a heavy, leafy growth which cures up into first-class hay. It may be cut two or three times in a season. It succeeds very well on all soils and particularly on rich, heavy, low ground, it is also admirably suited for sowing on lands subjected to overflow. It may be sown in the spring, but fall seeding is preferable. It is an annual and must be resown every year. Twenty to thirty pounds of seed per acre are required.

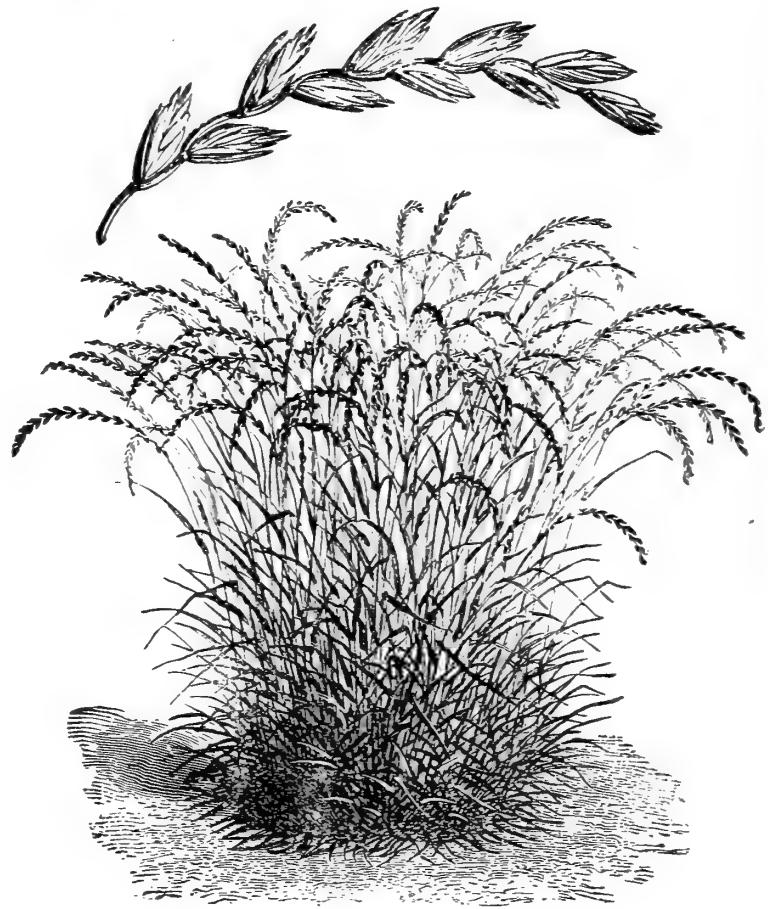
Prices: By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs, 80¢, 25 lbs. or more at 7¢ per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS

A perennial grass resembling sorghum or corn in its growth. Withstands the winters as far north as Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. It grows about five feet high and will succeed on any soil that will grow corn. It yields an immense quantity of forage which when properly cured is relished by all kinds of stock. In the South where the winters are mild it is difficult to kill when once established, and should be cut just as the flower heads appear; if allowed to mature the seeds are apt to be carried to other portions of the farm where not wanted. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs. 70¢, 25 lbs. or more at 6¢ per lb

"We have a tenth of an acre planted to Johnson Grass on the Department's experimental farm at Washington, D. C. It grew shoulder high, producing a splendid forage crop, equal, I should say, in its nutritive value to Timothy. We will get one very heavy and a second good cutting. In this latitude the grass is simply an annual and offers no menace to the farmers as it does in the South. There, of course, it is a very dangerous and obnoxious weed. Next year we will plant a larger acreage and further investigate the plant as a forage crop, which over a considerable area of the country may become one of the most valuable grasses for pasture and hay."—PROFESSOR C. L. CORBETT.



English Rye Grass.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

A low growing grass of little value for meadows, but very desirable for pastures or lawns. Like Kentucky Blue Grass, it forms a dense, even sod and grows so quickly that by its use a fine lawn may be had in six weeks from sowing. It makes a quicker, leafier growth than any other grass, succeeds in the shade as well as in the open and may be sown with good results in orchards or woodland pastures. Much used for fall and spring pasture. Sow in the spring or fall at the rate of about twenty-five pounds per acre.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs 75¢, 25 lbs. or more at 6¢ per pound.



Johnson Grass.

SPECIAL PRICES BY LETTER ON LARGE QUANTITIES.



Alfalfa.

Mammoth Clover—Grows four to six feet high. The variety best adapted for plowing under as green manure on account of the enormous mass of tops and roots which it produces. Sow ten pounds per acre. Price by mail, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.90; bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.50.

Red Clover—The most important of all forage plants. Where Red Clover can be successfully grown it takes the lead over all other forage crops. It enriches the soil, furnishes an immense amount of grazing, large crops of excellent hay and is a profitable seed crop. It is usually sown with wheat or oats early in the spring. Sow eight to twelve pounds per acre. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.80, bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.00.

Special prices for large quantities



Red Clover.

CLOVERS—Alfalfa

With the possible exception of *Red Clover*, it is the most valuable forage plant in cultivation. Where *Alfalfa* thrives there prospers the farmer. In the West it is the very foundation of cheap and profitable production of pork, mutton and dairy products. It starts very early in the spring and yields successive cuttings until very late in the fall. Often five cuttings in a single season are taken off, an aggregate of many tons per acre of a feed almost as rich as oil meal or wheat bran. Once a stand is obtained it lasts for ten or fifteen years, so that the first cost of the seed is a trifle by comparison and only the best quality should be used. Twenty pounds are recommended to sow an acre.

For further description and illustration see page 8 of catalogue.

Prices: By mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.85, 20 lbs. \$3.50, bu. (60 lbs.) \$9.50. Special prices in large quantities.

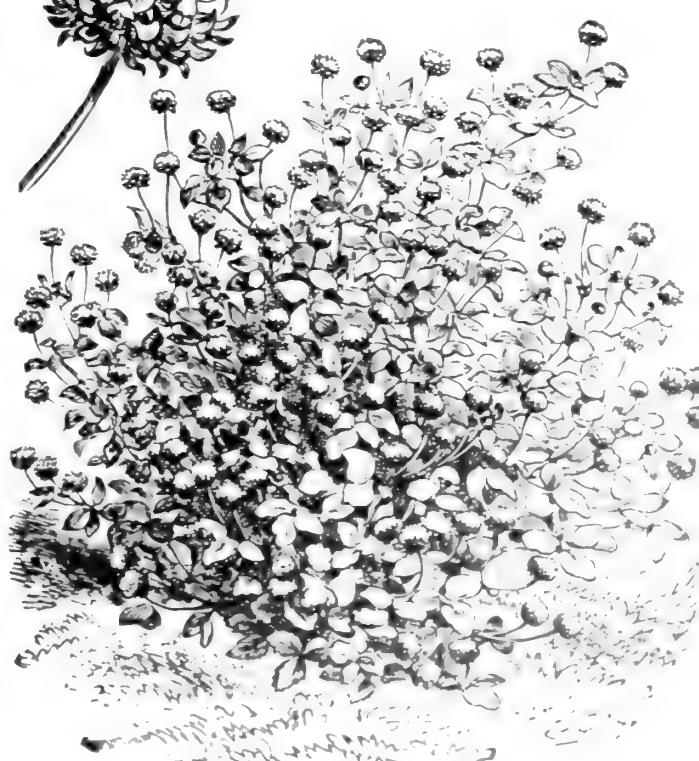
We are Headquarters for Choice Alfalfa.

Alsike or Swedish Clover—Very hardy and vigorous; does well on all soils and is usually sown with other grasses. It forms a thick undergrowth and largely increases the yield of hay. The roots take a firm hold in the ground and prevent washing. Sow six to ten pounds per acre. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 30¢; by express or freight, lb. 20¢, 10 lbs. \$1.85, bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.25.



White Clover.

White Clover—A dwarf, low growing sort of great value for pastures; succeeds on all soils and under all conditions. All stock fattens on it. Valuable also as a plant for bees and as a green food for poultry. Sown with *Kentucky Blue Grass* or *English Rye Grass*, it makes an excellent lawn. Sow five pounds per acre, when sown alone. Price by mail, lb. 35¢; by express or freight, lb. 25¢, 10 lbs. \$2.25, bu. (60 lbs.) \$11.50.



Alsike Clover.



FARM SEEDS

GENUINE DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The Great Pasture Plant for Sheep and Swine.



Genuine Dwarf Essex Rape.

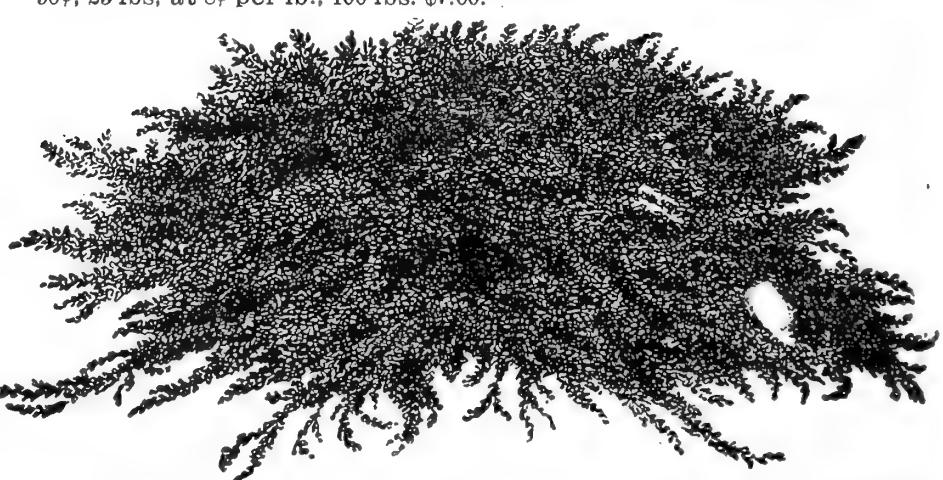
Australian Salt Bush

(*Atriplex Semibaccatum*.)

A most valuable forage plant for regions subject to drought and for growing on alkali soils. When once established it will make a satisfactory pasture or hay crop in the driest weather and on soil so strongly alkaline that nothing else will grow.

The plant is of a low spreading growth, sending out long runners 8 or 9 feet long in all directions and covering the ground with a thick, dense mat of foliage a foot in depth. It is highly recommended by the Agricultural Department of California. In this State, lands hitherto coated with alkaline salts, barren and worthless, have been made productive and valuable by the use of this plant.

The seed requires moisture to start it into growth and should be planted early in the spring, on well pulverized soil. Or the plants may be started in pots or in the garden and the seedlings, when a few inches high, set out a distance of about seven feet apart in each direction. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 15¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50¢, lb. \$1.50, by mail postpaid.



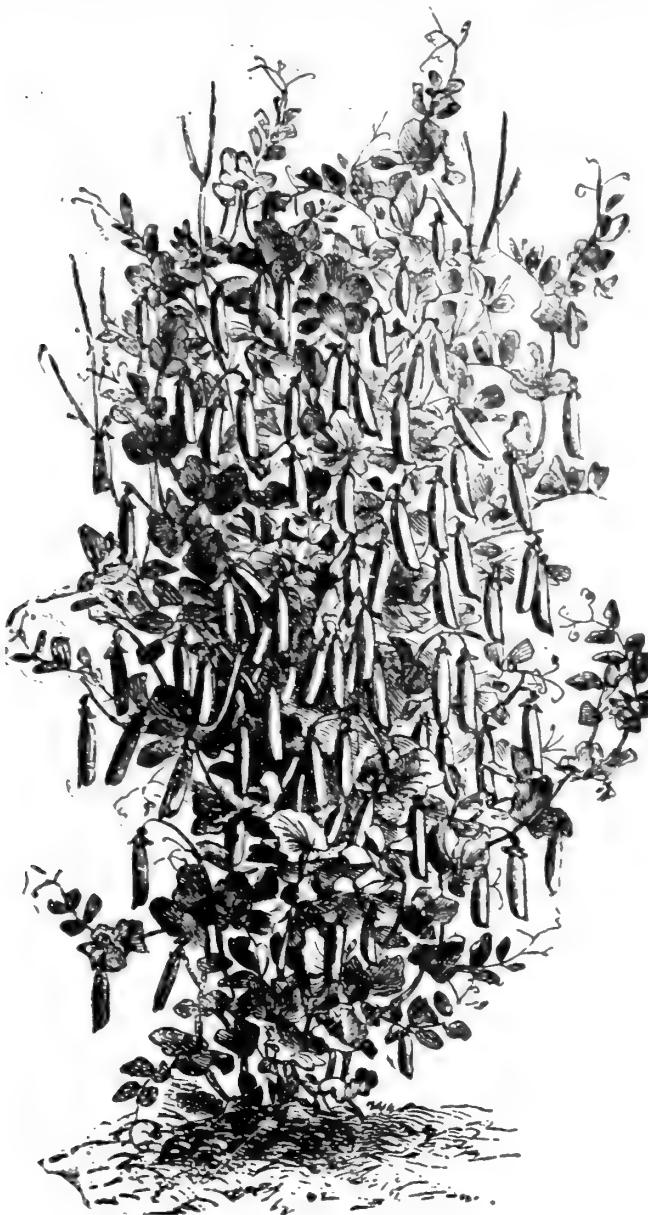
Australian Salt Bush. A single plant 16 feet across, grown on poor alkali soil.

Locust, Yellow or Black—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy, and succeeds well in many parts of the country. Price by mail, postpaid, oz. 5¢, lb. 35¢; by express or freight, lb. 25¢.

Locust, Honey—A large and handsome tree; the trunk and branches are generally beset with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been used as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in this State wherever planted. The seeds should be scalded before planting. Price by mail, postpaid, oz. 5¢, lb. 40¢; by express or freight, lb. 30¢.

Osage Orange—A native of Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The proper time to sow is in April or May. Price by mail, postpaid, oz. 5¢, lb. 35¢; by express or freight, lb. 25¢.

TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS



Canada Field Peas.

this section some ten years ago from Japan. As a feed for live stock, whether grown for the hay or for the beans threshed to feed with some other grain like *Indian Corn* or *Kaffir Corn*, its value cannot be overestimated. As a fertilizer it is equal to Clover. The beans may be planted after an early wheat crop, and will yield a big crop of hay, or if the season is long a crop of beans may be harvested, besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the next crop. Any good corn soil will grow *Soy Beans*. The plant is not molested by insects of any kind, and heat and drought do not affect it. The yield of beans is from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. In feeding value they are richer than linseed meal. Experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station show that by adding one-fifth *Soy Beans* to corn or *Kaffir Corn*, when fed to hogs, a saving in feed of from thirteen to thirty-seven per cent. was effected. When fed to milch cows, using three or four pounds of beans per day, along with other feed, the milk yield will be doubled. It is not necessary to grind the beans; they should be fed whole like corn. The plant makes a fine hog pasture, and as a green feed for milch cows it is unequaled. When grown for the beans, they should be drilled in rows and cultivated like corn, using about one-half bushel of seed per acre. For hay they should be sown thickly, broadcast or in drills, at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. They should not be planted until after the ground has become warm after corn planting time. Price by mail, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck. 75¢, bu. \$2.75.

SOUTHERN COW PEAS

Field Peas are largely grown in the Southern States, both as a hay crop and as a fertilizer; in which respect they are of great value. The peas may be sown in corn at the time of last cultivation, or after a crop of early potatoes. They may be sown broadcast at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre, or they can be planted in rows about three feet apart with a corn planter. The *Cow Peas*, by their rapid, rank growth, keep down weeds and puts the soil in good, friable condition for the next year's crop, increasing its fertility to a remarkable extent. The vines furnish an excellent green food for milch cows until frost or they may be cut and cured for hay; or a very profitable way to dispose of the crop is to turn hogs into the field at the time that the first peas are ripening. They readily eat the foliage and the well-filled pods, and thrive amazingly. Or the entire crop may be plowed under as a green manure.

New Era—An early variety, probably the best sort for the North and West. Can be sown after wheat is taken off the ground and still produce a good crop of forage or peas besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the succeeding crop and leaving the ground mellow and clean from weeds. Prices: By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢, 2 lbs. 30¢; by express or freight, qt. 15¢, peck 60¢, bu. (60 lbs.) \$2.25.

Whip-Poor-Will—A favorite in Oklahoma, Texas and the South. A vigorous, healthy grower, yielding abundant crops of forage and grain. Prices: By mail, postpaid, lb. 20¢, 2 lbs. 30¢; By express or freight, qt. 15¢, peck 65¢, bu. (60 lbs.) \$2.50.

FIELD PEAS

White Canada Field Peas

No other grain crop except perhaps Oats can be devoted to so great a variety of uses. The grain is possessed of a relatively high feeding value, and the same is true of the straw.*** As a pasture for certain kinds of live stock, Peas may be made to serve an excellent purpose. The value of the crop for soiling and fodder uses is very great, and as a fertilizing crop, Peas are excelled only by Clover. There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed to advantage.

Peas furnish a good food for milch cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form, and they are also excellent for milk production. * * * Peas are superior to Corn for pigs at any time prior to the fattening season; hence they may be fed to them more freely, but in no instance should they form the sole ration before the finishing period begins. During the fattening period, Peas are unexcelled when fed as the sole grain food. They promote growth while they fatten in excellent form, and they furnish a sweet, firm and excellent quality of pork. * * * When Pea straw is well cured; it is more relished by horses, cattle and sheep than the straw of rye, wheat, barley, or even oats. * * * Pea straw harvested rather under than over ripe, and then properly cured, will be eaten readily. * * * When cut with the scythe or the pea harvester, cured properly, and then housed or carefully stacked, the straw is nearly equal to Clover hay in feeding value, especially for sheep. * * * When sown with Oats or Barley, Peas make good summer pasture for sheep. * * * One-fourth of an acre grown at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station * * * furnished pasture sufficient for one sheep for 345 $\frac{1}{4}$ days. * * * The great value of Peas as a pasture for swine is far too little understood. * * * The quantity to sow per acre will vary from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels.—Extract from Year Book of Department of Agriculture.

They should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked and make a very early and timely feed. We recommend sowing with Oats, using two bushels of the Oats and two bushels of the Peas per acre. The Peas should be sown first and plowed under to a depth of about four inches, then the Oats are sown and harrowed in the usual way. For hay the crop is ready to cut early in June when the Oats are in the milk and the Peas in the dough. Prices, by mail postpaid, lb. 15¢, 3 lbs. 40¢; by express or freight, peck, 60¢, bu. \$2.25.

SOY BEANS

The Great Drought Resisting Forage Plant. Also Called Soja Beans and German Coffee Berry.

This wonderful drought resisting forage plant was brought to this country some ten years ago from Japan. As a feed for live stock, whether grown for the hay or for the beans threshed to feed with some other grain like *Indian Corn* or *Kaffir Corn*, its value cannot be overestimated. As a fertilizer it is equal to Clover. The beans may be planted after an early wheat crop, and will yield a big crop of hay, or if the season is long a crop of beans may be harvested, besides increasing the fertility of the soil for the next crop. Any good corn soil will grow *Soy Beans*. The plant is not molested by insects of any kind, and heat and drought do not affect it. The yield of beans is from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. In feeding value they are richer than linseed meal. Experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station show that by adding one-fifth *Soy Beans* to corn or *Kaffir Corn*, when fed to hogs, a saving in feed of from thirteen to thirty-seven per cent. was effected. When fed to milch cows, using three or four pounds of beans per day, along with other feed, the milk yield will be doubled. It is not necessary to grind the beans; they should be fed whole like corn. The plant makes a fine hog pasture, and as a green feed for milch cows it is unequaled. When grown for the beans, they should be drilled in rows and cultivated like corn, using about one-half bushel of seed per acre. For hay they should be sown thickly, broadcast or in drills, at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. They should not be planted until after the ground has become warm after corn planting time. Price by mail, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, peck. 75¢, bu. \$2.75.



Soy Beans or Soja Beans.

RUSSIAN SPELTZ OR EMMER

A Valuable Grain from Russia

The most promising feeding grain for the West that has been brought to our notice since the introduction of *Kafir Corn*. It is not a new grain by any means; in Russia it has been in cultivation for ages and is one of the standard cereals.

The plant resembles barley in appearance and growth, but the heads and grains are very much larger. When threshed the grain resembles barley and when the husks are removed it is similar to rye.

Its hardy, vigorous nature enables it to resist drought, wet weather, heat and frost to a remarkable degree; in fact, it seems to make a crop under almost any condition of soil or climate. It yields more than oats, wheat or barley, making a crop 40 to 80 bushels of grain and four to six tons of straw or hay per acre.

All stock is very fond of both the hay and straw. It is well adapted as a feed for milch cows, especially valuable for feeding cattle and hogs, and for horses it is equal to oats.

It requires no special method of cultivation other than that given wheat or barley, but should be sown very early in the spring. This can safely be done as it is not easily injured by frost. Two and one-half bushels in drills is recommended as the proper quantity of seed per acre.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in a bulletin devoted to *Speltz* or *Emmer*, recommends it highly. The bulletin states: "The extremely variable climatic conditions in some of our western states have made it desirable to give particular attention to crops resistant, especially to drought and cold. Among such crops *Emmer* (*Speltz*) holds high rank and should become one of the prominent crops for stock feeding."

Price of re-cleaned seed, per bu. of 40 lbs. 80¢, 5 bu. for \$3.75, 10 bu. \$7.00. Bags free.



MILLET

Japanese Barnyard Millet

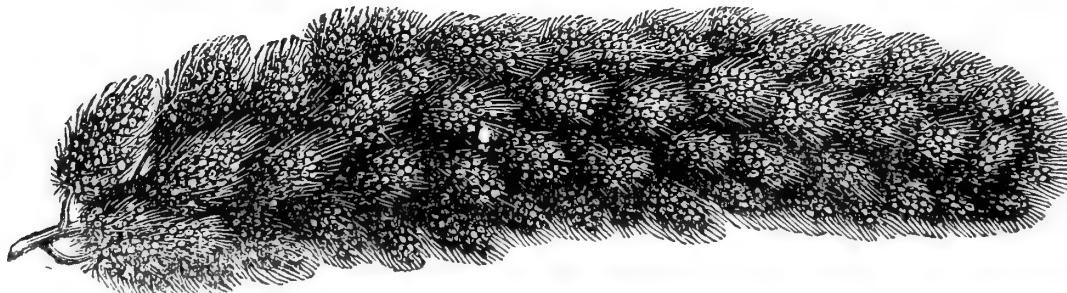
(*Panicum Crus Galli*.)

Also called "Billion Dollar Grass." This wonderful and valuable new forage plant was introduced into this country by Prof. Brooks of the Massachusetts Agriculture Experiment Station. It has proven an enormous yielder in all sections of the United States—hay and fodder of most excellent quality growing on any soil, yielding twelve to twenty tons per acre and growing six to eight feet in height. Cattle and horses eat it greedily. Sow in May and June broadcast, ten to twelve pounds per acre (it stools remarkably), or in drills eight pounds per acre.

Price by mail postpaid. lb. 25¢, 3 lbs. 60¢; by express or freight, lb. 15¢, 10 lbs. \$1.20, bu. of 30 lbs. \$2.50.

Speltz, or
Emmer

Fancy Round Seeded German Millet



A Quick and Sure Money Making Crop.

The farmer who grows millet for seed should plant only pure seed. There is always a ready market for the pure *German Millet*, when it is often difficult to dispose of mixed or hybridized millet at any price. This millet will yield from forty to fifty bushels of seed per acre, besides an enormous amount of fodder.

It is very easily grown, requires little labor or expense in handling, and matures a crop in such short time that it is one of the surest and quickest money making crops that can be grown.

We use great care to have our stock of this pure and unmixed, and must charge a higher price than for inferior or mixed seed. By mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, per peck 30¢, bu. \$1.00.

Common Millet—By mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, peck 25¢, bu. 90¢.

Siberian, also called Russian Millet—A comparatively new millet which has largely taken the place of *German* and *Common Millet* as well as *Hungarian*, especially in sections where the season is short. It is an extremely early sort, growing about four feet high. The broad leaves start close to the ground and continue nearly to the top of the stem, the leaves are tender and cure to a bright green, soft hay. It stands dry weather better than other millet. The yield of seed is large, often fifty bushels to the acre. By mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, peck 25¢, bu. 90¢.

Hungarian Millet—By mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, peck 35¢, bu. \$1.00.

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

KAFFIR CORN

Kaffir Corn belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums, and in its habit of growth is very similar to the common sorghum or cane. The plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown in this section. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain does come, and then continues its growth. It will average a larger crop of grain than corn, and the fodder is much superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. The grain is equal to corn for feeding, and all classes of stock eat it readily. Grinding is not necessary. A mixture of four-fifths Kaffir Corn and one-fifth Soy Beans is a perfect feed for hogs. At the Kansas Experiment Station a lot of hogs fed on Kaffir corn alone, made an average gain of 44 1-10th pounds per head in fifty days. When fed four-fifths Kaffir Corn and one-fifth Soy Beans they gained 86 6-10th pounds per head in fifty days.

For grain, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require about five pounds per acre. For fodder, one-half to two bushels should be sown broadcast, and the corn cut for hay when the seed is in the dough.

The Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, reports: "For the past ten years we have grown Indian Corn and Kaffir Corn side by side on the station farm, the average yield of corn being 34 1/2 bushels per acre, while Kaffir Corn has yielded 46 bushels per acre.

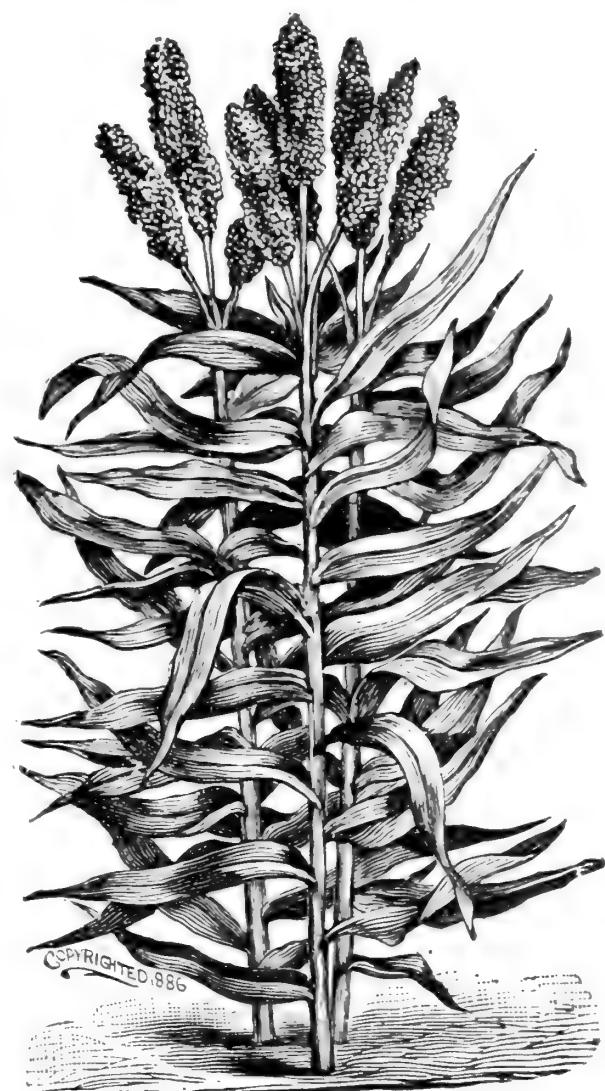
Red Kaffir Corn—Price by mail, lb. 15¢, 3 lbs. 40¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 25¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

White Kaffir Corn—Price same as Red.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE LOTS.



Early Amber Cane.



Kaffir Corn.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE

Sorghum, as a hay crop, can be grown with less expense and will yield a larger crop under the most unfavorable circumstances than almost any other forage crop. It will yield many tons per acre, which, when properly cured, makes an excellent feed for cattle or horses. Containing a high percentage of sugar, it is very sweet and palatable, and is preferred by stock to any other forage

If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly if broadcast, about one bushel per acre, and if in drills, about three pecks of seed will be required. This will make good fine hay. Cut when the seed is in dough.

When grown as a crop for seed, sow in drills three feet apart, using from three to five pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate as for corn. The seed has a ready market value, and brings remunerative prices. In sections affected by hot, dry seasons, it is one of the safest and most profitable crops that can be grown, either for forage or for seed. The stalks are also manufactured into molasses.

Cane Seed—For fodder. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 30¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Early Amber—Popular and well known. It is the earliest variety, rich in saccharine matter, and makes a nice amber syrup and good sugar. Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 5¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 35¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Early Orange—Ten to fifteen days later than the Early Amber; a strong grower and produces more syrup; excellent sugar plant. Price by mail, postpaid, 15¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 35¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Sumac or Red Top Cane—A popular sort in some sections. Price by mail, prepaid, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, lb. 5¢, 10 lbs. 40¢, 25 lbs. or more at \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

JERUSALEM CORN

A non-saccharine sorghum, especially adapted for cultivation in dry sections. It is a sure cropper, yielding an immense crop of flat, white, soft grain, similar to white *Kaffir Corn* and very valuable as a feed for stock and poultry of all kinds. The plant grows about three feet high, making a single large head at the top of the main stalk and numerous small heads on the side shoots. It can be depended on to make a crop almost every year, regardless of unfavorable conditions of climate. Three pounds of seed in drills is required to plant an acre.

Prices: By mail, lb. 20¢, 3 lbs. 50¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs. 75¢, 25 lbs. or more at 6¢ per lb.

BROOM CORN

Broom Corn will succeed in any good corn soil and will make a crop with little rain. Besides the brush, it will produce a large yield of grain, equal in feeding value to oats. Three pounds of seed are required for an acre when drilled in rows three feet apart.

Improved Evergreen—A favorite in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Grows to a great length, and if cut at the proper time retains a good color. Price by mail, lb. 15¢; by express or freight, peck 35¢, bu. \$1.00.

Dwarf Broom Corn—This variety grows only three or four feet high, and is much easier handled than the tall growing sorts. The brush is straight, smooth and of good quality. Price by mail, lb. 20¢; by express or freight, peck 60¢, bu. \$2.00.



MILO MAIZE



Milo Maize.

"During the past year it has become known that the plant grown in Oklahoma and Northwestern Texas under the name of *Milo Maize* is a variety of non-saccharine sorghum eminently adapted to semi-arid regions. It has shown itself to be the most reliable crop in the Panhandle country, and its cultivation as a grain crop, and also as a fodder crop, in that section is rapidly increasing. This crop has frequently made thirty bushels of grain per acre without rain after the crop was planted, provided the soil was fairly well supplied with moisture at planting time. Farmers all over the arid and semi-arid sections of the United States are experimenting with it."—1900 Year Book U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The seed is usually sown in rows at the rate of about two quarts per acre and the crop cultivated in the same manner as corn.

Prices: Per lb. by mail postpaid, 20¢, 3 lbs. 45¢; by express or freight, lb. 10¢, 10 lbs. 50¢, 25 lbs. or more at 4¢ per lb.

FLAX SEED

This is a quick crop, being sown in April and harvested in July. There is always a ready market for the seed, and at prices that have ruled the past few years, there are few crops that would bring better profits per acre. Per peck 50¢, bu. \$1.75 by express or freight.



Japanese Buckwheat

The best sort for the West. It matures seed earlier, resists drought better, and is more vigorous and hardy than the old sorts. The grains are almost as large again as the common sort and the yield is much larger. It should be sown from the middle of June to the middle of July, broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel per acre.

This sort will yield, on an average, about thirty bushels per acre. It quickly gathers moisture when left standing in the field, and for this reason should be threshed as soon as dry. Unequaled as a plant for bees.

By express or freight, peck 45¢, bu. \$1.40.

HAIRY OR WINTER VETCH

(*Vicia Villosa.*)

Yields Heavy Crops of Nutritious Hay. Furnishes Excellent Fall, Winter and Early Spring Pasture. Is a Most Valuable Soil Improver.



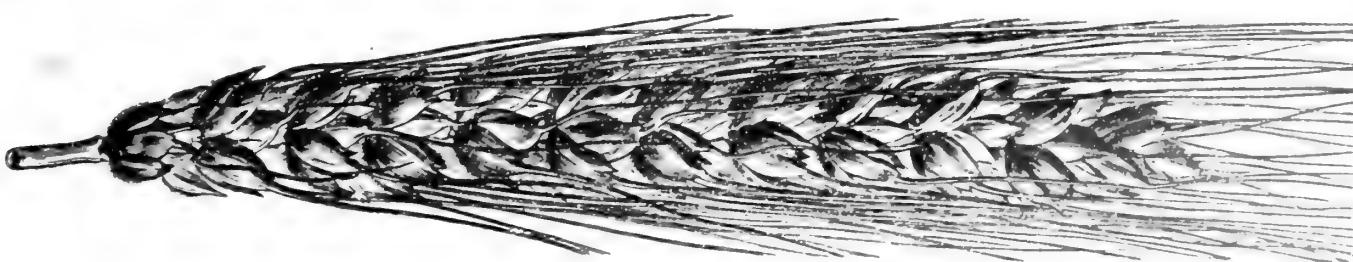
Vicia Villosa.

the soil after a few crops of Vetch, to say nothing of the profit over other grasses in the crop when made into first class hay, since usually the price paid for Vetch hay is from \$2.00 to \$4.00 a ton more than the Johnson Grass, and other native hays.

* * * * * "While most of our legumes are summer legumes, Vetches on the contrary are winter legumes. This gives them special value. Vetch legumes adding nitrogen to the soil in proportion to the crop grown and as per congenial location, add immensely to its permanent fertility, and being harvested early enough in the spring to follow with Cow Peas, two crops thus of legumes can be grown on the same land in the twelve months. The Vetch and peas, I know, will be of more benefit to the soil than is a crop of Clover grown on the ground for the same length of time in the North. In fact, if all conditions are favorable the tonnage of hay from the Vetch and pea vine crops will greatly exceed the Clover; besides the feeding value is greater—indeed the net amount in dollars and cents will total more by half to two-thirds than the two Clover crops. It is a common saying with us that if you make your land rich enough for a maximum crop of Vetch, the Vetch will keep it permanently rich enough for everything else."

Vetches may also be sown with good success early in the spring, for early grazing.

Prices: By mail postpaid, lb. 25¢, 3 lbs. 70¢; by express or freight, lb. 15¢, 5 lbs. 70¢, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 25 lbs. or more at 10¢ per lb.



Winter Rye.

Winter Rye is often sown in the spring for early pasturage. It grows very rapidly and if the weather is favorable, provides good grazing in a few weeks after sowing. One and one-half to two bushels per acre are required for seeding. By express or freight, pack 35¢, bu. (56 lbs.) \$1.00.

FLOWER SEEDS

\$1.50
\$2.50
\$3.75
\$5.00

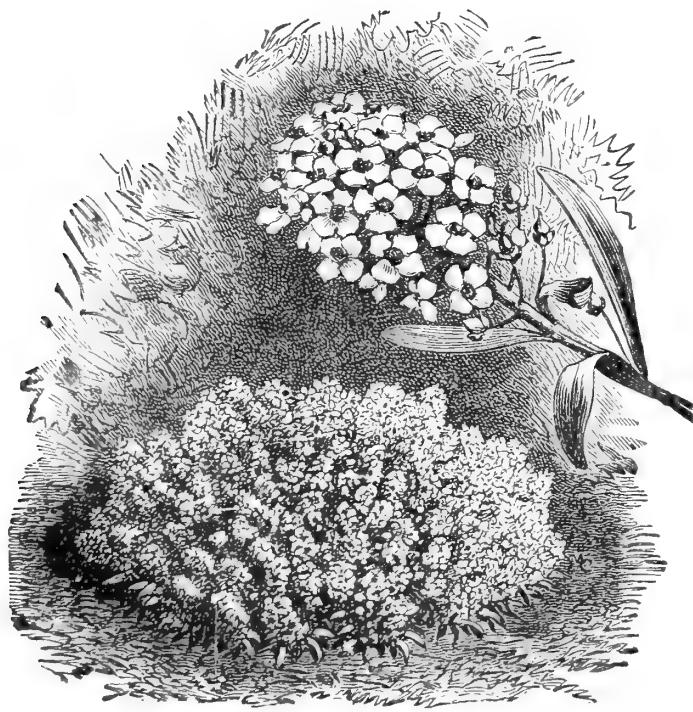
For \$1.00 you may select seeds in packets amounting to
For \$2.00 you may select seeds in packets amounting to
For \$3.00 you may select seeds in packets amounting to
For \$4.00 you may select seeds in packets amounting to



Alyssum, Sweet

Tom Thumb—Height six inches; covered during the entire summer with hundreds of pure white flowers. Pkt. 5¢.

Little Gem—A fine dwarf sort; pure white. Pkt. 5¢.



Sweet Alyssum.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

One of the most popular hardy perennials. Plant them once and they are always there. Beautiful varieties in both double and single.

Double—Finest mixed, pkt. 15¢.

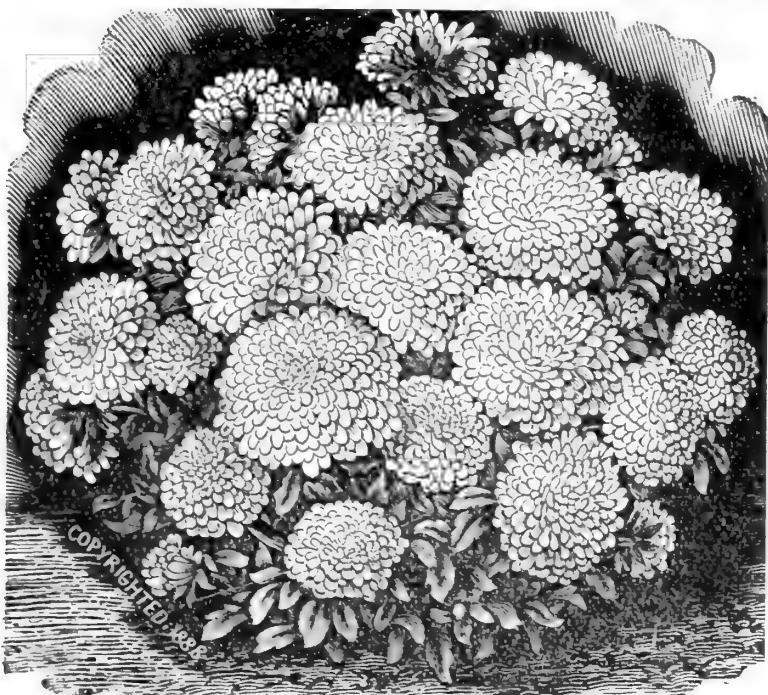
Single—Finest mixed, pkt. 15¢

One pkt. of each 25¢.



Aquilegia (Columbine).

ASTERS



Victoria Aster.

Ageratum



Easily grown from seed, and blooms profusely during the summer.

Dwarf Imperial Blue—Pkt. 5¢.

Balsams—(Lady's Slipper)

Improved Camelia, Flowered. White—A very large, perfectly double pure white flower. Pkt. 5¢.

Double. Mixed—All colors and shades. Pkt. 5¢.

Begonia, Vernon

This free flowering bedding Begonia succeeds in any good garden soil and blooms the first year from seed sown early. The foliage is a deep red, making a fine contrast with the bright carmine blossoms. Pkt. 10¢.

Browallia

Giant Blue—One of the most satisfactory of summer blooming plants out of doors, or makes a fine pot plant for winter blooming. Pkt. 10¢.



Balsam.

Calendula—(Pot Marigold)

Showy, free flowering annuals. Succeeds everywhere, and blooms profusely until killed by frost.

Meteor—Large double yellow, striped with orange. Pkt. 5¢.

Double Sulphur—Flowers very large and double. Pkt. 5¢.

Paeony Flowered Perfection—A fine incurved variety, fine for cutting or bedding. Flowers of large size and magnificent form and colors. Pkt. 10¢.

Victoria—This is, perhaps, the most showy of all Asters, bearing enormous flowers, very double and of handsome shape. Fine for bedding or cut flowers. Pkt. 10¢.

Comet—The flowers of this beautiful class resemble a large Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and twisted, forming a large, loose shaggy blossom. Pkt. 10¢.

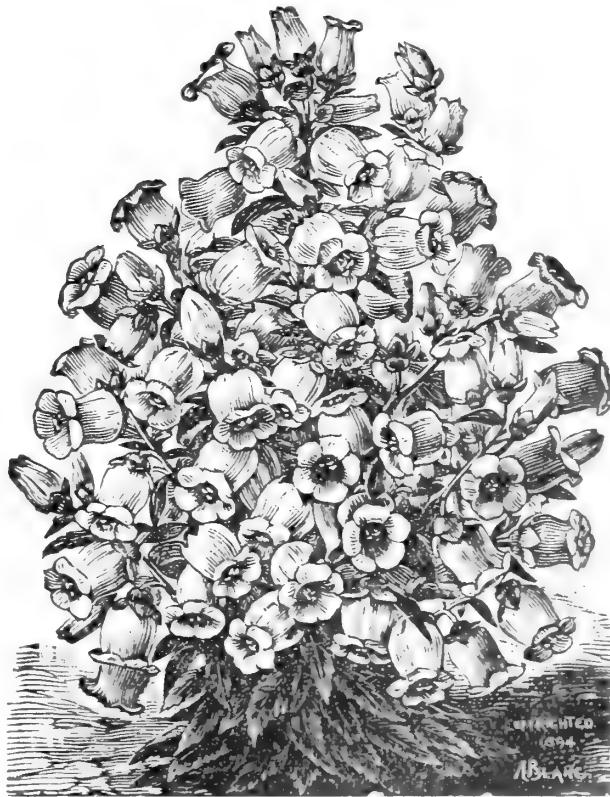
Crown Asters—A flat petaled variety. The flowers are three inches across and striking on account of their white center and broad, brilliant colored margins. Pkt. 10¢.



Crown Aster.

Calliopsis

Golden Wave—Showy and beautiful; blossoms all summer. Fine for cutting. Large golden yellow flowers with brown centers. Pkt. 5¢.



Canterbury Bells. (Giant Cup and Saucer.)

Canterbury Bells—(Giant Cup and Saucer)

A fine variety, producing white and blue flowers resembling a cup and saucer. Pkt. 5¢.

Canary Bird Flower

A beautiful climber, with charming canary-colored blossoms. Pkt. 5¢.

Candytuft

Universally known and easy to grow

Empress—Giant Hyacinth flowered; pure white. Fine for cut flowers.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5¢

CANNA*French Canna.*

New Large Flowering French—The finest of all bedding plants; blooms freely the first year from seed sown early. Pkt. 5¢.

Marguerite Carnations

These popular flowers are easily grown from seed; they begin blooming in a few months after sowing the seed. The large double flowers are sweet scented and beautifully fringed.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10¢.

Centaurea Cyannis—(Bachelor's Button)

Blue; a favorite everywhere; fine for cut flowers. Pkt. 5¢.

*Centaurea Cyannis.***Cleome Pungens**—(Giant Spider Plant)

This beautiful plant succeeds anywhere from seed sown in the open ground; it blooms profusely during the entire summer; grows to a height of three feet and is never out of bloom until killed by frost. Pkt. 5¢.

Celosia or Cockscomb

Free blooming annuals of easy culture.

*Queen of the Dwarfs.*

Queen of the Dwarfs—The finest of all; grows only eight inches high, with immense dark red combs. Pkt. 10¢.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.

Triumph of the Exposition—(Feathered)—A fine sort from Paris; undoubtedly one of the grandest bedding plants in cultivation; grows two feet high; color brilliant crimson. Pkt. 10¢.

Gold Feathered—Similar to the above, but of a bright golden yellow color. Pkt. 10¢.

*Triumph of the Exposition.***Cobea Scandens**

A rapid climber that will cling to any rough surface; valuable for covering trellis, arbors, etc. Large bell-shaped purple flowers. Pkt. 5¢.

COSMOS

These beautiful free blooming plants should be in every garden. They form large bushes, which in the autumn are literally covered with the large, single daisy-like blossoms. The colors are pure white, pink and red. Plant seed in the open ground early in the spring.

Dwarf Early Flowering Dawn

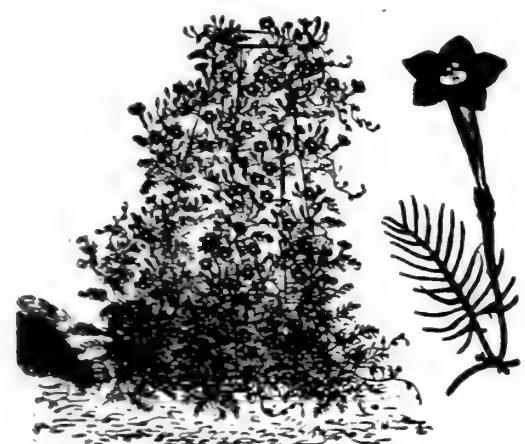
—A beautiful white sort, coming into bloom in July and continues in flower until killed by frost. Pkt. 10¢.

Giant Flowered Mixed
Pkt. 10¢.**Chilian Glory Vine**

A beautiful annual climber, which, when trained to a trellis or wall, makes an effective showing throughout the summer. The bright, orange-colored flowers are borne in clusters. Pkt. 10¢.



Cosmos.



Cypress Vine.

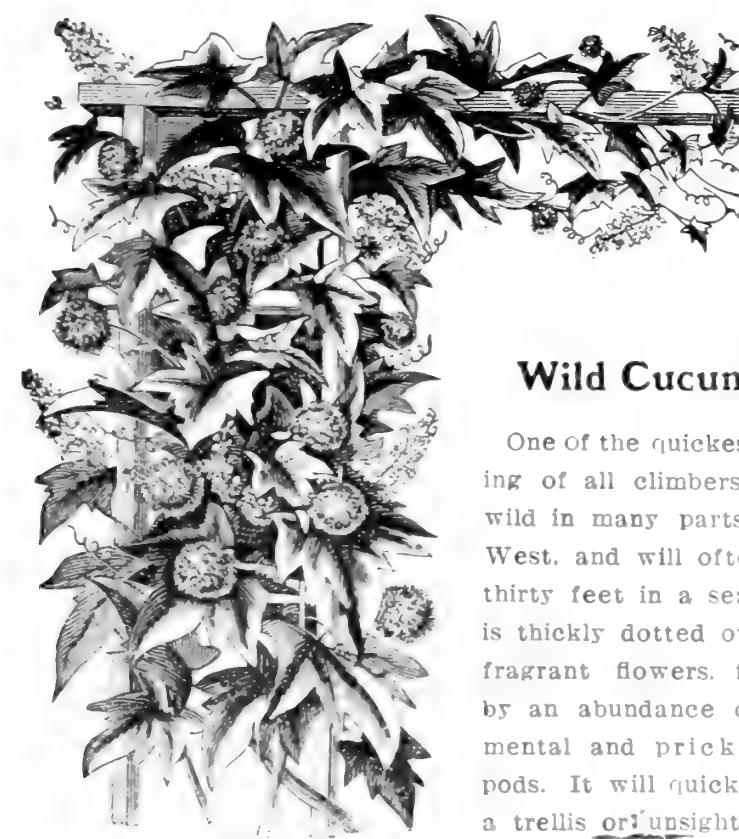
Cypress Vine

A neat, rapid growing climber, with delicate, finely cut, fern-like leaves, and star-shaped red and white blossoms.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5¢, oz. 30¢.

Horned African Cucumber

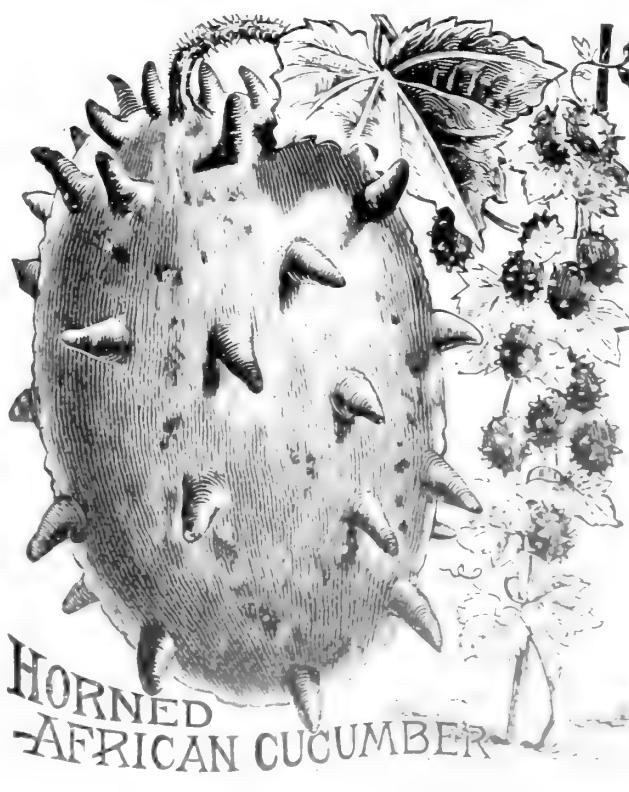
This beautiful vine grows very rapidly and bears an abundance of horned fruits as shown in our illustration. The fruits are green at first turning yellow and speckled when ripe. Besides being highly ornamental, the fruits are edible and of good quality. They are fine for slicing, and when young make excellent and attractive pickles. Pkt. 5¢.



Wild Cucumber.

Wild Cucumber

One of the quickest growing of all climbers; grows wild in many parts of the West, and will often grow thirty feet in a season. It is thickly dotted over with fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. It will quickly cover a trellis or unsightly building. Pkt. 15¢.

HORNED
AFRICAN CUCUMBER

DAHLIAS

Large Flowering Single—These beautiful flowers are easily grown from seed, and bloom the first season. The plant makes a strong, compact bush, and the white, yellow and red blossoms are produced in great numbers. The bulbs may be stored over winter in a cellar. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢.

Dianthus or Pinks

Double—Annual. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

China or Indian Pinks—Fine double. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Double Imperial—Variegated colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Single Hedewigi—Large, single flowers. All colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Queen of Holland—Large, single, white flowers. The plants grow one foot high and bloom profusely from early summer until frost. Pkt. 10¢.

Escholtzia, (California Poppy)

Profuse flowering plants, blooming from June until frost. Large, single flowers.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5¢.

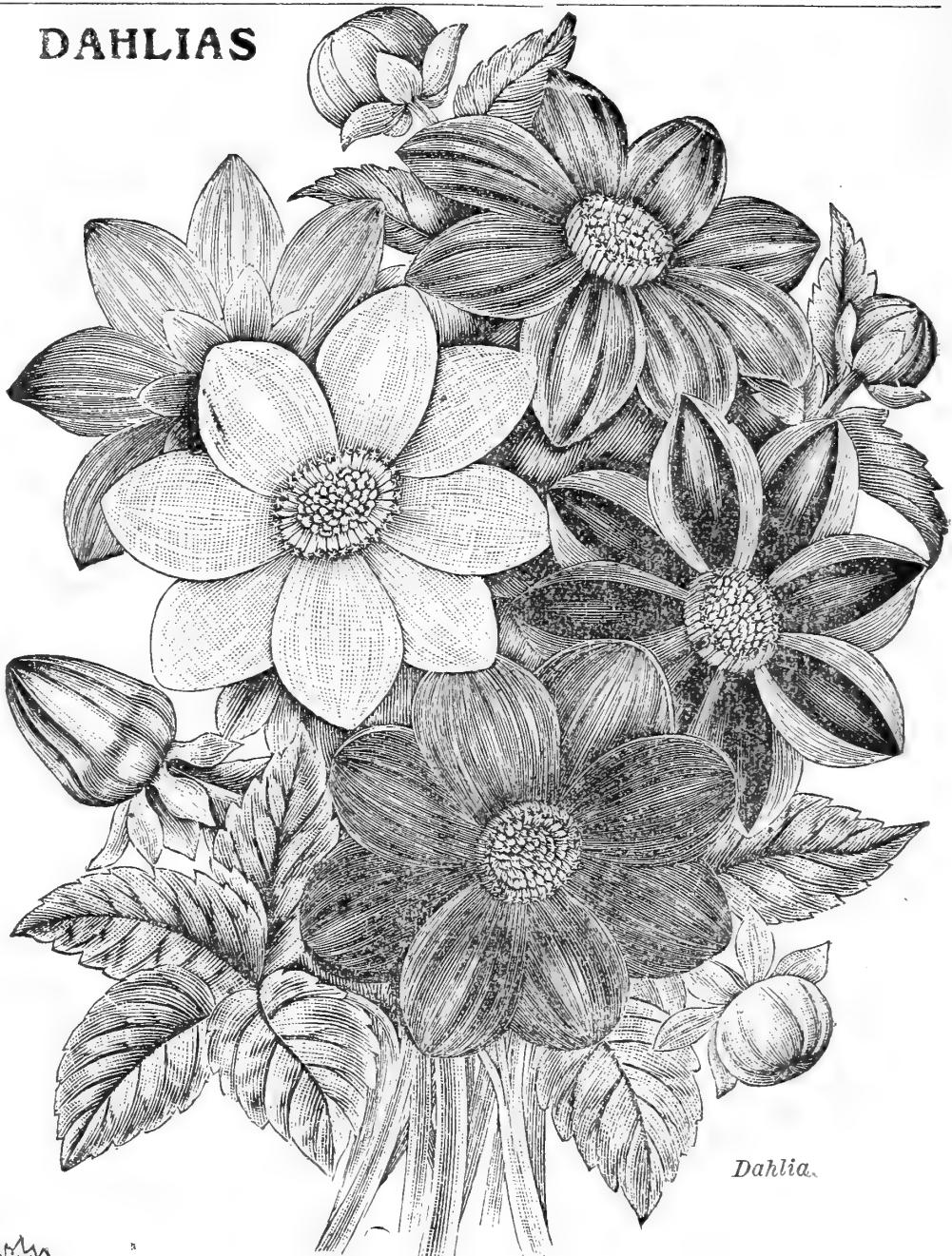
Fox Glove—(Digitalis)

An old-fashioned flower of stately growth; highly ornamental, large, cup-shaped flower; height three feet. Pkt. 5¢.

Four O'Clock

Well known annuals of easy culture.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5¢.



Dahlia.



China or Indian Pink.

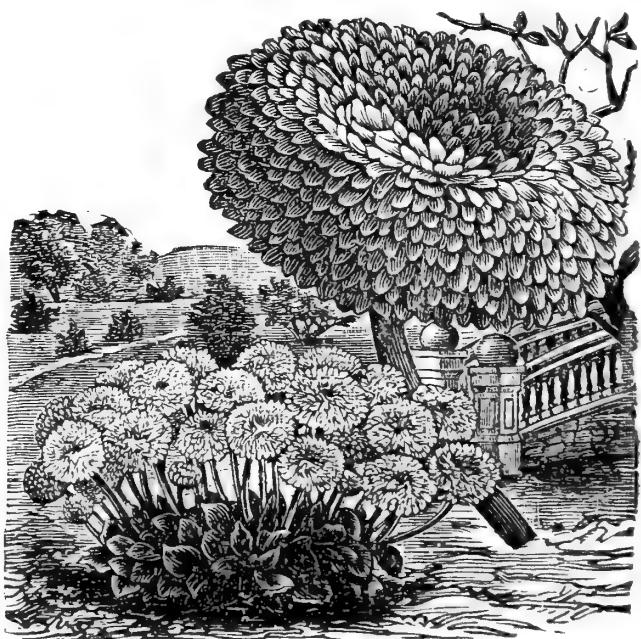
Feverfew—(Matricaria)

Bushy annual garden plants, bearing clusters of perfectly double white flowers; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10¢.

Double Daisy

Easily raised from seed sown in the spring; blooms from April to June.

Giant Mixed—Colors, red, pink and white. Pkt. 10¢.



Double Daisy.

Golden Sweet Scented Clover

An attractive annual, with bright, golden yellow leaves. Pkt. 5¢.

Forget-Me-Not

Bright blue star-shaped flowers; bloom the first year from seed if sown early. Pkt. 5¢.

Early Flowering — An extremely early sort; blooms in eight weeks from sowing time; fine pots or borders. Pkt. 5¢.

Gaillardia

Excellent plant for bedding; blooms the entire summer; brilliant colors; two feet; new double; mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Globe Amaranth

An everlasting flower; also called Bachelor's Button; succeeds everywhere; mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Godetia

Gloriosa — A bed of these brilliant red flowers produces a grand effect. Pkt. 5¢.

Grevillea Robusta — (Silk Oak)

A beautiful and graceful plant, with finely cut foliage, resembling a fern; easily raised from seed. Pkt. 10¢.

Gourds

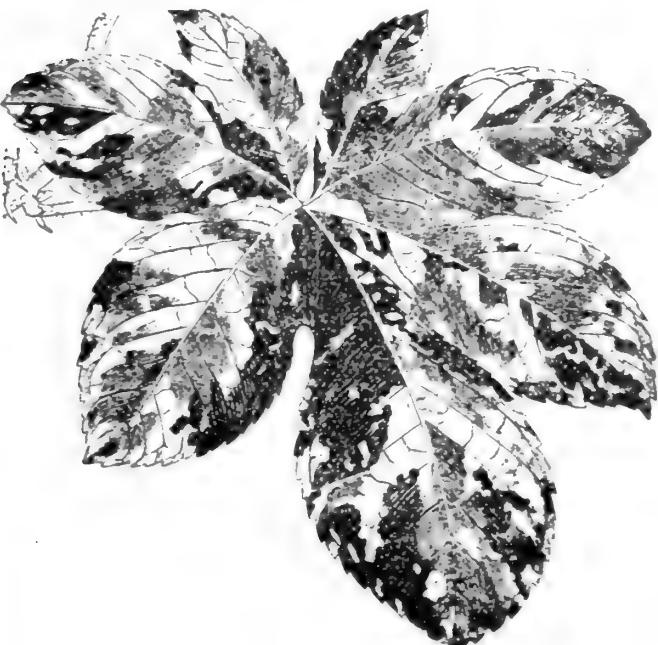
Rapid growing climbers, bearing attractive and curious fruits of various shapes and colors; many of them are highly ornamental; mixed sorts. Pkt. 5¢.



Forget-Me-Not.

Heliotrope

Lemoine's Giant — A new race of this popular flower, with immense clusters of lavender, purple and white blooms. Pkt. 10¢.



Japanese Variegated Hop.



Heliotrope.

Hibiscus

Manihot — A new Japanese variety of rare beauty; plants reach a height of two feet from seed sown early in the spring, and bloom profusely from August until frost. The large saucer-shaped flowers are of a creamy white color. Pkt. 10¢.

Hollyhock

Allegheny — The plants are hardy, and the flowers double as a rose and of many rich colors; remain a long time in bloom. Pkt. 10¢.

Japanese Variegated Hop

A valuable new climber of very rapid growth. The bright green leaves are splashed and mottled with silvery white. It flourishes in the hottest weather, and is not molested by insects of any kind. Highly ornamental. We consider this one of the best climbers we have ever seen. Pkt. 5¢.

Larkspur

Giant Hyacinth — Flowered—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Lobelia

Valuable for pots, hanging baskets, etc., or for borders and masses in the open ground.

Crystal Palace — The finest blue. Pkt. 5¢.



Hollyhock.

Marigold

African—Large yellow and orange colored flowers. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

French—Of dwarf habit; flowers large and perfectly double. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.



New Japanese.

Morning Glories

New Japanese—A rapid climber with large flowers with an endless variety of colors, markings and shades. They are of as easy culture as the old *Morning Glory*, and are worthy of a prominent place in every garden. All colors, mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Tall Climbing—Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

Dwarf or Bedding Morning Glory—Height, one foot. Pkt. 5¢.

Nasturtiums

Next to *Sweet Peas*, these are unquestionably the most popular summer flowers. They are of very easy culture, and bloom freely the entire season.

Tall, or Running

These grow very rapidly, reaching a height of five or six feet. Fine for covering arbors, trellises, or unsightly outbuildings. Flowers of rich coloring, from very light yellow to deepest maroon.

Madame Gunter's Hybrids—Blotched and striped flowers of very brilliant and beautiful colors; grow about four feet high. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 20¢.

Tall Mixed—A carefully compounded mixture containing all colors and shades. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 15¢.



Nasturtium. Tall or Climbing.

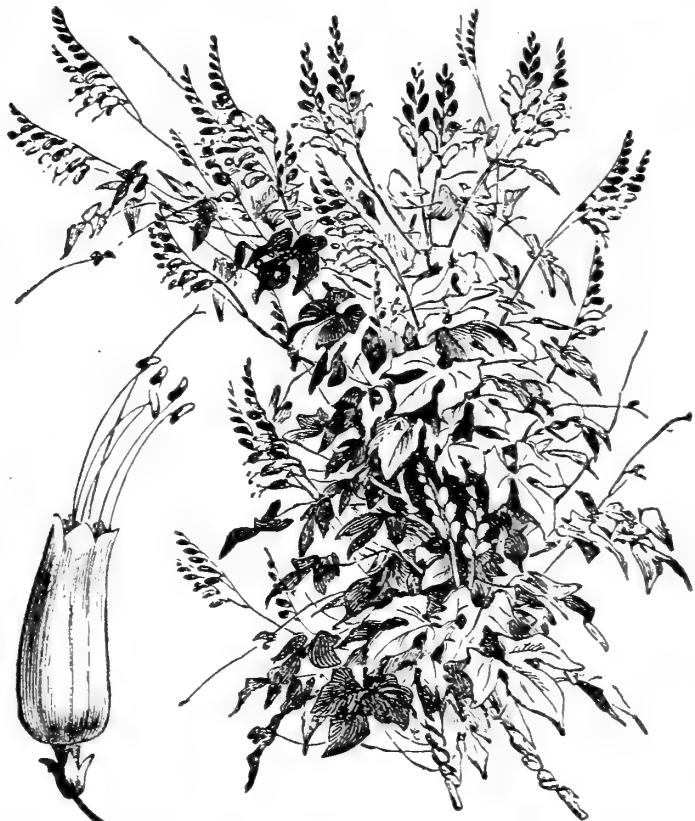
Dwarf or Bush

Dwarf Chameleon—Single plants of this variety bear flowers of almost all shades found in Nasturtiums. The flowers change color from day to day until they fade. Are not only curious but beautiful. Pkt. 5¢. oz. 15¢.

Dwarf Mixed—All colors and shades, blotched and striped Pkt. 5¢. oz. 15¢.

Mina Lobata—(Mexican Climber)

A rapid and luxuriant summer climber. The flowers are borne in clusters of ten or twenty, and are of bright crimson color. Pkt. 5¢.



Mina Lobata.

Moon Vine

This valuable climber surpasses all others in vigorous and rapid growth. It flowers only at night, or on dark, cloudy days. The blooms are six inches in diameter, and are borne in large numbers. Pkt. 10¢.

Momordica—(Balsam Apple)

A good climber with curious ornamental fruits. Pkt. 5¢.

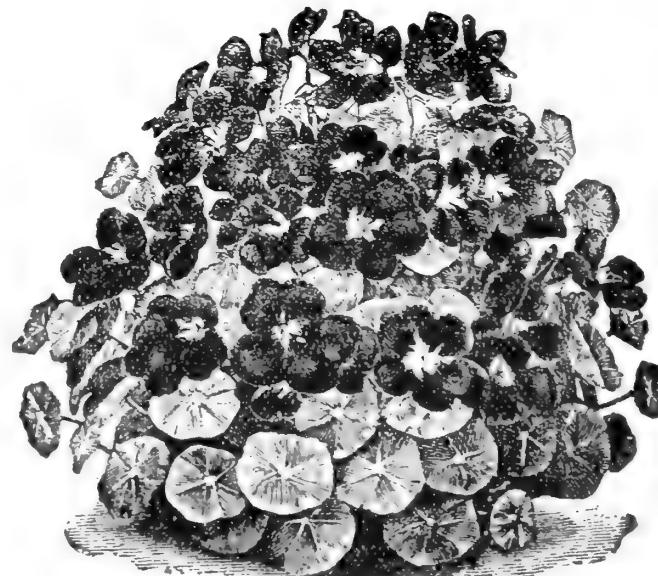
Mesembryanthemum Tri-Color

Dwarf trailing plants of great beauty, blooming the whole summer: height six inches. Mixed. Pkt. 5¢.

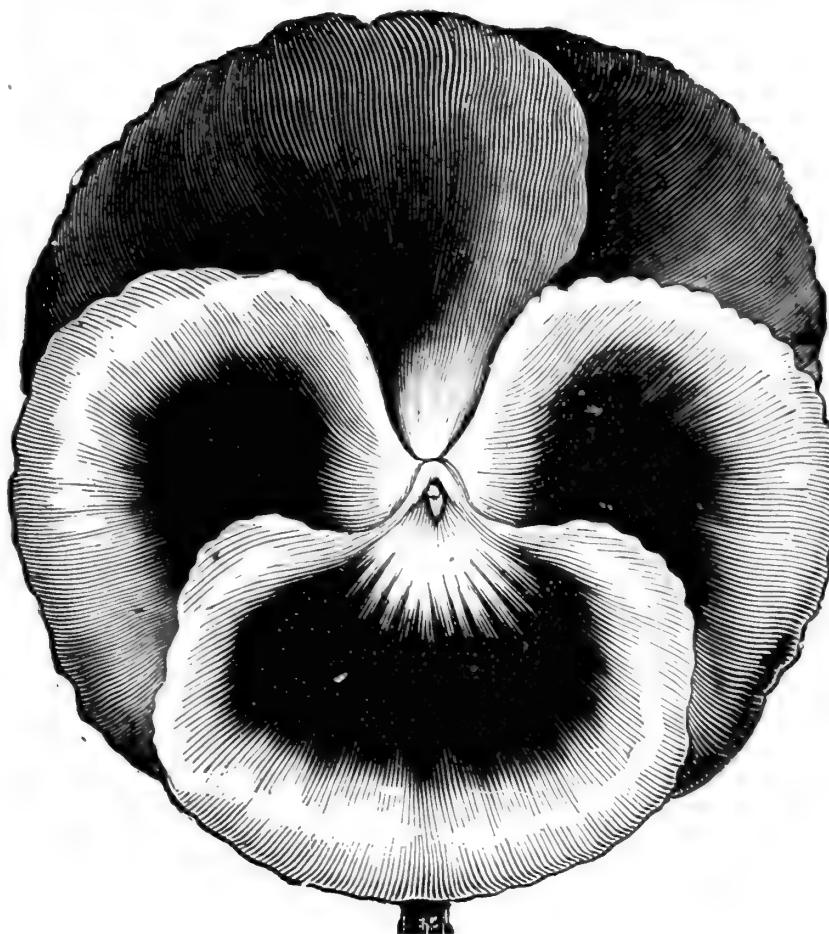
Mignonette

Bismarck—A fine variety for pot culture. Giant spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. Pkt. 10¢.

Grandiflora—The common sort. Pkt. 5¢.



Nasturtium, Dwarf or Bush.



Pansy, Giant Mixed

Petunia



Phlox Drummondii.

Phlox Drummondii

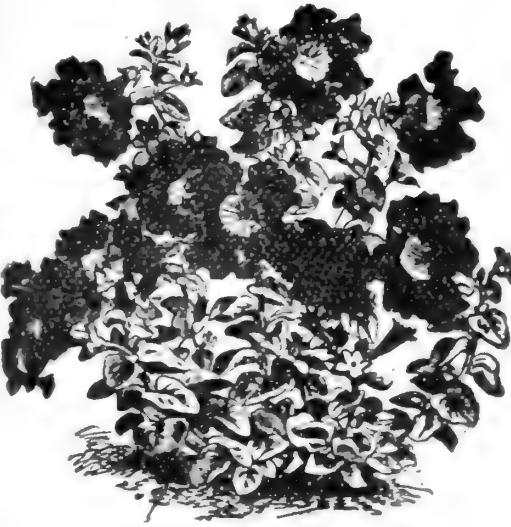
Grandiflora—No flower can surpass the Phlox in brilliancy or variety of color, or freedom of bloom: mixed. Pkt. 10¢.

Dwarf—Grows only six inches high; valuable for bedding: Pkt. 10¢.

Portulaca

One of our best hardy annual plants; of easy culture. It delights in a sunny situation, and blooms continuously during the summer. The flowers are of the richest colors.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.
Double Mixed—Pkt. 15¢.



Petunia, Single Mixed.

Nicotiana Affinis

Tuberose, flowered, sweet-scented tobacco. Pkt. 5¢.

Pansies

Fine Mixed—A grand collection, including all shades and colors, striped and spotted. Pkt. 5¢.

Giant Mixed—Superb Strain—This collection contains only the very largest flowers, of most beautiful colors. Mixed. Pkt. 10¢.

Black Prince—Rich, velvety black. Pkt. 5¢.

Bright Purple—Pkt. 5¢.

Meteor—Peculiar brown red; fine bedder. Pkt. 5¢.

Emperor—Dark purple with red and golden yellow edge, marked with a bronze face. Pkt. 5¢.

Golden Queen—Beautiful golden yellow, very free blooming. Pkt. 5¢.

Snow Queen—Pure white. Pkt. 5¢.



Pansy, Emperor.

Physalis Fanchetti

Giant Japanese Winter Cherry—A very showy and attractive annual, of strong branching habit, growing about two feet high. The branches are studded with large, bright red cherry-like fruits, each enclosed in a large balloon-like calyx, which is at first green, but changes to a bright crimson. Pkt. 10¢.

Poppies

Shirley—Single or semi-double, of rich and varied colors, from white to deep crimson; flowers large, and will last several days when cut. Pkt. 5¢.

Tulip, Flowered—A magnificent single flower; grows about fourteen inches high, and produces from fifty to sixty large, brilliant scarlet blossoms. Pkt. 5¢.

Fairy Blush—Large, white flowers, beautifully fringed and tipped with light pink, perfectly double. Pkt. 5¢.

Cardinal—Enormous double, glowing scarlet flowers. Pkt. 5¢.

Peony Flowered Double Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.

One packet each of the above five varieties 20¢.



Sister Poppy.

Ricinus Zanzibarensis

Giant Castor Bean—A giant ornamental plant, of remarkably rapid growth, reaching a height of twelve to sixteen feet in a single season. The giant leaves and the brilliantly colored stems produce a grand effect. Pkt. 10¢.

Rose

Dwarf Everbearing—These beautiful small roses are easily grown from seed, and bloom the first season; excellent for pot culture or bedding out of doors. Pkt. 5¢.

Salvia

Free Flowering Scarlet—This we consider one of the best and most effective of summer bedding plants. The plants are covered with the long spikes of intensely scarlet flowers from June until frost; height two feet. Pkt. 10¢.



Dwarf Everblooming Rose.

Scabiosa

Summer plants suitable for the border, producing double flowers of great beauty and in a great variety of colors; fine for bouquets.

Large Flowering Double Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.

Sunflower

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered—Grows seven feet high, and blooms profusely all summer. The bright golden yellow flowers are perfectly double, and so perfect in form that they resemble long stemmed double chrysanthemums. Pkt. 5¢.



Salvia.

Scarlet Flax

One of the most showy and effective bedding plants; color, bright scarlet. Pkt. 5¢.

Stocks

Large Flowering Double Ten-Weeks-Stock—Pkt. 5¢.

Sweet William

All Colors, Mixed—Pkt. 5¢.

Sweet Sultan

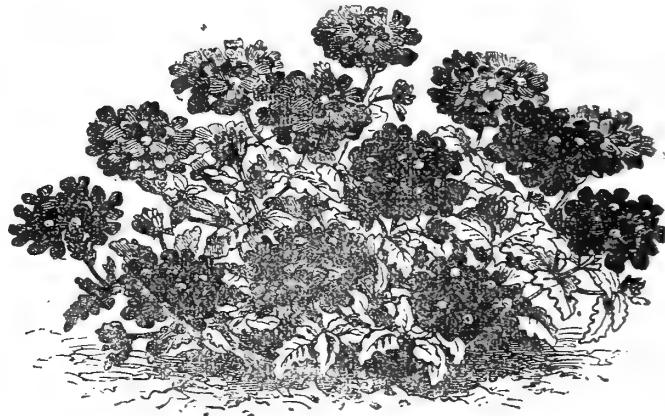
Giant Marguerite—Pure white. Excellent for cut flowers. Pkt. 10¢.

Odorata—Giant blue; sweet scented. Pkt. 10¢.

Giant Yellow—Pkt. 5¢.

Violet

Large Blue—Sweet scented. Pkt. 10¢.

Verbenas

Verbena.

Universally admired and easily cultivated, and may be treated as half hardy annuals. Our "Mammoth Verbena" is a mixture of the largest and best varieties known. The flowers are of gigantic size, many single flowers being as large as a 25 cent piece.

New Mammoth—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10¢.

Defiance—Intense bright scarlet. Pkt. 10¢.

Vinca or Periwinkle

Vinca.

A very satisfactory summer blooming bedding plant. Large single flowers and glossy foliage.

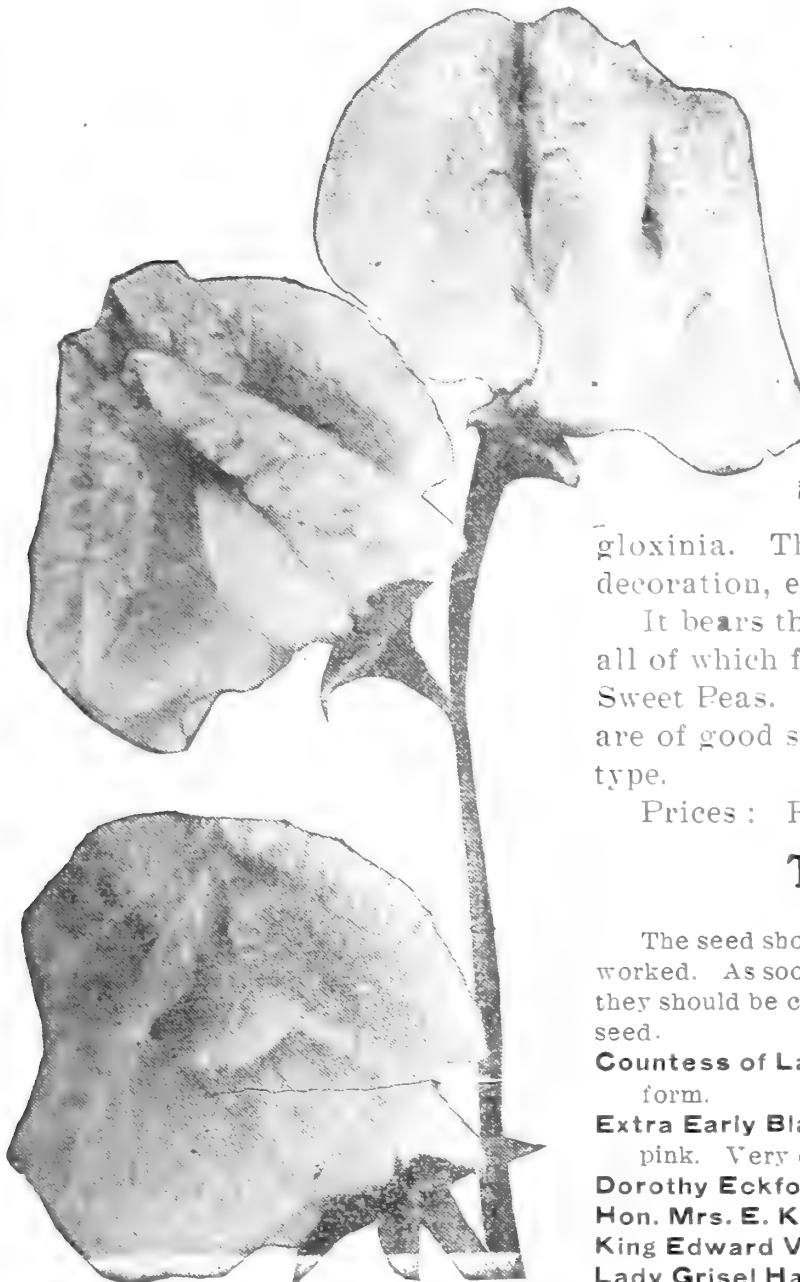
Mixed, Pink and White—Pkt. 5¢.

Zinnia

A very showy and brilliant annual of easy culture. Stands the heat of summer well, and succeeds in any common garden soil. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5¢.

Zea

Japanese Variegated Corn—A handsome foliage plant resembling corn, with beautiful green and silvery white striped leaves. Pkt. 5¢.



SWEET PEAS

A Real Sweet Pea Novelty HELEN PIERCE

Especially new in color and markings, and briefly described as a *gloxinia flowered* type. The color is very bright blue, mottled on pure white. It does not come striped, but uniformly mottled or peppered with the color and the veins show a little deeper. It impresses one as resembling a blue mottled gloxinia. The effect is very fine and it makes a beautiful decoration, especially when bunched by itself.

It bears three and frequently four blossoms to the stem all of which face one way, a mark of high merit in modern Sweet Peas. The stems are unusually long, the blossoms are of good size and of perfect shell shape or semi-hooded type.

Prices: Packet 10¢, oz. 20¢.

The Best Fifteen Sorts

The seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. As soon as the flowers have reached their full development they should be cut, as the plants will stop blooming if allowed to run to seed.

Countess of Lathom—Cream pink, self colored. Medium size, hooded form.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry—Standard rose; wings white, tinged with pink. Very early.

Dorothy Eckford—The best white.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—Large primrose; splendid.

King Edward VII—The best red sort.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Standard mauve, wings lavender. Large size, hooded form.

It is the largest and lightest shade of lavender varieties.

Lotta Eckford—Standard white, quite heavily shaded throughout with lilac. Wings white, shaded and tinted with lighter lilac. Both standard and wings have a rim of very deep blue. Large size, hooded form, strongly inclined. In well matured and older blossoms the color turns to quite a decided light blue.

Lovely—Standard and wings both deep pink shading to very light pink at the edges. Large size, hooded form. Very vigorous grower, most always has four blossoms to the stem. It is a very effective variety and the deep throat is very attractive.

Miss Willmott—Standard orange pink, showing veins of deeper orange pink. Wings rose, with strong tint of orange showing veins of orange rose. Very large size, semi-hooded form of the very best type. Stems long and large and plant very vigorous. It is the largest and best of all this shade.

Mont Blanc—Pure white, medium size, open form and very early. Plant is quite dwarf.

Mrs. Walter Wright—Rose purple.

Navy Blue—Indigo and violet; the whole effect of the flower is very blue.

Othello—Very dark maroon, showing veins of almost black. Large size, hooded form.

Prima Donna—Pure pink, self colored. Flowers good size. The vine is a very vigorous grower and there are usually four blossoms to the stem.

Prince of Wales—Rose crimson, self colored. The vine is a very vigorous grower and the stem usually bears four blossoms. Is the largest and finest variety of this shade of red.

Prices of all named varieties: Packet 5 cents, ounce 10 cents. One packet each of the 15 sorts for 50 cents.

Best Large Flowering Mixed—Prepared from a carefully studied and well arranged formula and contains over sixty of the new and very best varieties. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15¢, lb. 40¢.

Cupid or Dwarf Sweet Peas

This type spreads on the ground similar to a verbena, making a plant from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter, and rarely grows more than six or eight inches tall when in full bloom. The blossoms are always large, usually larger than the tall growing sorts.

White Cupid—Pure white.

Pink Cupid—Blossoms are the same as *Blanche Ferry*, described above.

Mixed Cupids—All colors and shades mixed. Prices of all the above sorts: Pkt. 5¢, oz. 10¢, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20¢, lb. 60¢.

"Surprise" Mixture of Flower Seeds

The mixture contains some fifty sorts of dwarf free flowering annuals, all of the easiest culture and brightest colors. The mixture may be sown in the open ground, at any time during April or May, and from June until frost it will produce flowers of all colors and forms, single and double, forming a bed of great variety and rare beauty. The mixture also contains some choice ornamental grasses, which add greatly to the attractiveness of the bed, as well as being useful in forming bouquets, which may be gathered from the bed every day during the summer. Pkt. 5¢, oz. 20¢.

Summer Flowering Bulbs

There are few, if any plants, that will so well repay the little care and attention needed, as the sorts described below. They are of the simplest and easiest culture; it is only necessary to set out the bulbs in any good garden soil and await results. The bulbs are inexpensive and quickly make a beautiful display. When the plants are through blooming in the fall, the bulbs, greatly increased in number, are stored in a warm dry cellar to be set out again the following spring.



Gladiolus.

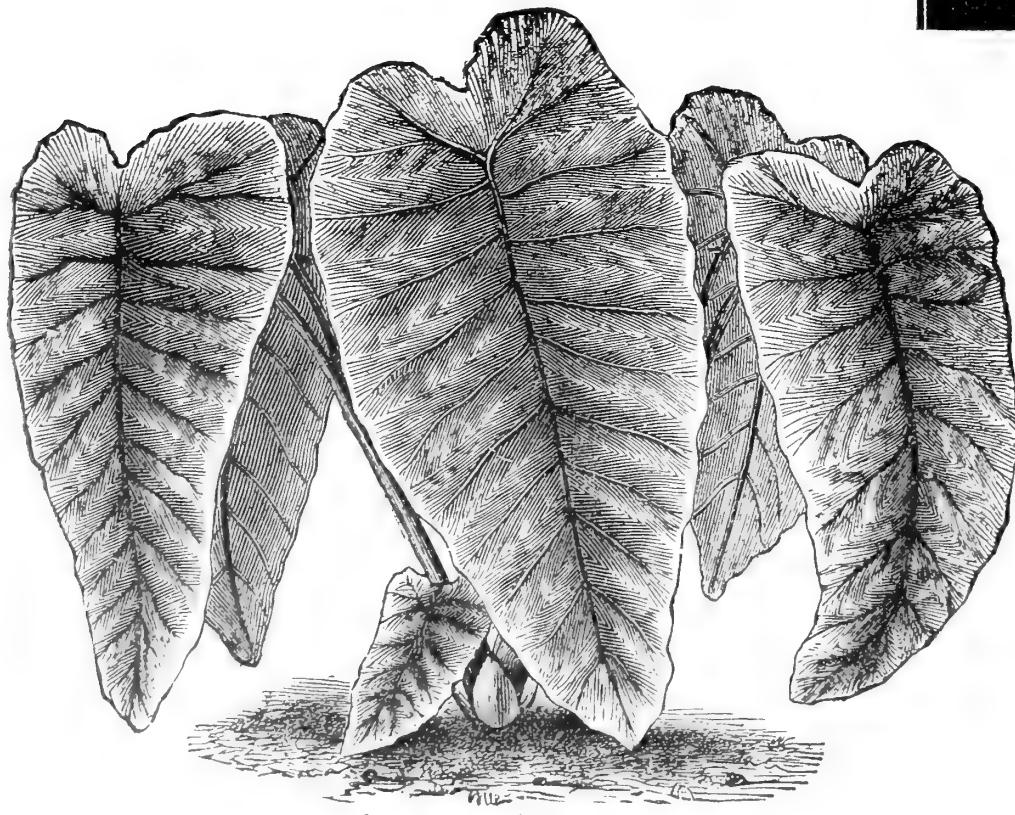
GLADIOLUS

Superb flowers, embracing a wide range of colors, from delicate shades of pink and primrose to deepest crimson and maroon, also striped and variegated. They bloom freely and quickly, making a most gorgeous display and continue in flower for several weeks. For a continuous effect the bulbs may be set out at intervals of several weeks apart. When cut and placed in a vase of water, the blossoms may be kept a long time. Best mixture, including all colors and shades, striped and variegated. Large bulbs, guaranteed to flower. By mail postpaid, each 5¢, three for 10¢. By express, 35¢ per dozen.

Tuberose

Excelsior Pearl

—A favorite flower everywhere. The plants bloom very quickly from bulbs set out in the spring and continue in flower a long time. This new sort is distinguished by its short robust stem, completely covered by large blossoms fully twice the size of the old tuberose and quite double. The flowers are very fragrant and of the purest waxy-white color. Large selected bulbs by mail postpaid, each 5¢; six for 25¢, 45¢ per doz. By express, 35¢ per dozen.



Caladium, or Elephant Ears.

Madeira Vine

Also called *Climbing Mignonette*. A rapid growing climber with beautiful waxy foliage and graceful clusters of flowers of pure white color and delicate fragrance. It succeeds well in partial shade as well as in the sunshine. Very ornamental and useful for shading verandas, arbors, or covering unsightly sheds, stumps, etc. It climbs readily. Bulbs increase and multiply very rapidly. Good strong bulbs by mail postpaid, each 5¢, six for 20¢, 35¢ per doz. By express, per doz. 25¢.

Caladium.

Also called *Elephant Ears*. An excellent decorative foliage plant with gigantic, velvety leaves; of exceedingly rapid growth and tropical appearance. Planted singly or in groups on the lawn they make a splendid and effective showing. The leaves are often two feet long and a foot across. The plants are not affected by the hot burning sun of summer. By mail postpaid, each 15¢, three for 40¢. By express, per doz. \$1.25.

Poultry Food Department

AS a business poultry raising is rapidly forging to the front. Are you interested? Read over carefully what we have in this line. This part of our business is making progress by leaps and bounds, and we can say without boasting that our goods are meeting with the approval of the public. This is our explanation of the success with which our poultry goods are meeting.

Standard Laying Food

The difficulty in getting a correctly balanced egg making food for hens is so well known that it has become of vital interest to the poultryman. Our **Standard Laying Food** contains all the required seeds, grain, grit, bone, and meat, in correct proportions to bring about the most satisfactory results.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$2.00
50 " " 1.05

Imperial Chick Food

This is a combination of good clean seed, grain and grits, meeting a popular want for something cheaper than our Special Brand.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$1.80
50 " "95
25 " "50

Crushed Oyster Shell

The importance of Oyster Shell as a poultry feed is no experiment.

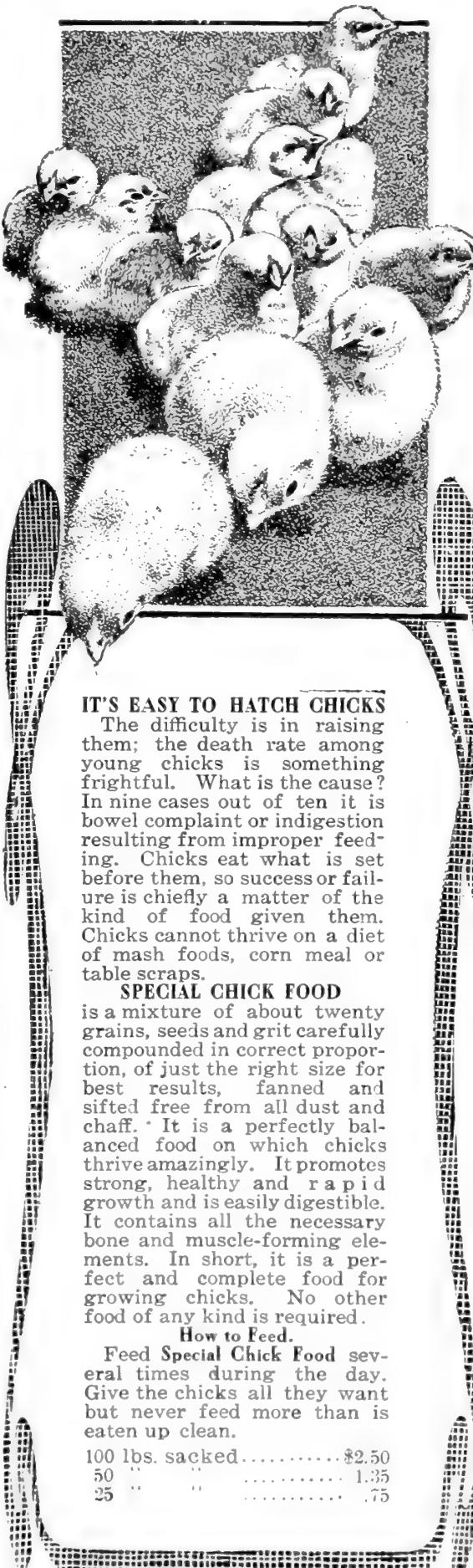
100 lbs. sacked.....\$0.85
50 " "50

Reliable Laying Food

This is an extra good value. Handling seeds in large quantities enables us to place the **Reliable** on the market at a very low cost. You cannot buy the separate articles the Reliable contains and feed your poultry as cheaply as with this mixture, besides having it well mixed and correctly balanced.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$1.55

Special prices in larger quantities.



IT'S EASY TO HATCH CHICKS

The difficulty is in raising them; the death rate among young chicks is something frightful. What is the cause? In nine cases out of ten it is bowel complaint or indigestion resulting from improper feeding. Chicks eat what is set before them, so success or failure is chiefly a matter of the kind of food given them. Chicks cannot thrive on a diet of mash foods, corn meal or table scraps.

SPECIAL CHICK FOOD is a mixture of about twenty grains, seeds and grit carefully compounded in correct proportion, of just the right size for best results, fanned and sifted free from all dust and chaff. It is a perfectly balanced food on which chicks thrive amazingly. It promotes strong, healthy and rapid growth and is easily digestible. It contains all the necessary bone and muscle-forming elements. In short, it is a perfect and complete food for growing chicks. No other food of any kind is required.

How to Feed. Feed Special Chick Food several times during the day. Give the chicks all they want but never feed more than is eaten up clean.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$2.50
50 " " 1.35
25 " "75

Scratch Screenings

The food that promotes exercise; a desirable cheap article to keep before the poultry at all times, containing Millet, Kaffir, and other seed screenings. Big value, price considered.

100 lbs. sacked..... 60¢

Ground Dried Blood

Your poultry often requires something of this character. Also an effective remedy for young calves with scours.

100 lbs. sacked.....\$3.00
50 " " 1.55
Less quantity 3½¢ per lb.

Beef Scrap

Containing the necessary protein for effective use.

100 lbs. sacked..... \$2.75
50 " " 1.50
Less quantities 3½¢ per lb.

Mica Grit

This valuable article cannot be too highly recommended. Chickens are so constituted as to require a grit. Mica is best.

Sacked, coarse or fine—
100 lbs.....\$1.00
50 "60
Less quantity 2¢ per lb.

Ground Bone

This is one of the important feeds for poultry. We offer the four sizes in 100-lb. lots sacked—

No. 1—Extra coarse \$2.50
No. 2—Coarse 2.50
No. 3—Medium 2.40
No. 4—Fine 2.40
Less quantity 3½¢ per lb.

Samples mailed on application; special prices in large quantities.

Prices subject to market changes. All Poultry Foods sold F. O. B. Atchison, Kansas.

The Cyphers Non-Moisture Incubators and Apartment Brooders

GREATLY IMPROVED PATTERN.

Free on Board Cars, Atchison, Kansas.

The Standard Cyphers Non-Moisture Incubators, for which we are authorized agents, are guaranteed by the manufacturers as follows:

First. To require no supplied moisture, thus disposing of the "moisture question."

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg-chamber remaining sweet and pure.

Third. To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive, accurate and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth. To operate with less oil and less expense than any other make of incubators, and to be as free from offensive odors as an ordinary house lamp.



LATEST PATTERN STANDARD CYPHERS

Fifth. To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less labor and less attention than any other style or make of incubator.

Sixth. To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

Seventh. That where it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall in three or more batches, bring out a larger average percentage of the

fertile eggs in good healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.

Eighth. That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator, sold under registered trade-mark, will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser who will give it a fair trial or it can be returned to us within 90 days in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators and Brooders in car load lots, we are prepared to sell them delivered free on board cars Atchison, at factory prices, as follows:

INCUBATORS.

Name of Incubator	Capacity	Hen Eggs	Duck Eggs	Prices
Mo. 0. Latest Pattern Standard..	66	54		\$14.00
No. 1. Latest Pattern Standard..	140	110		21.00
No. 2. Latest Pattern Standard..	240	200		30.00
No. 3. Latest Pattern Standard..	390	300		36.00

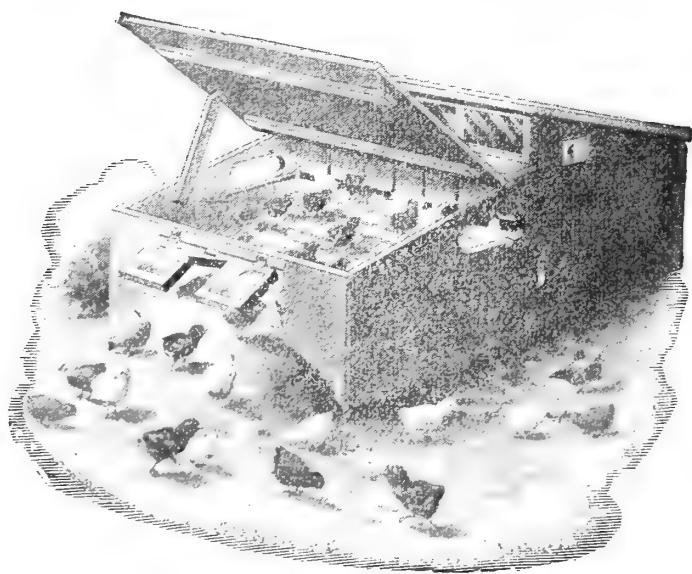
There is considerable demand for a low-priced incubator, and while we do not have any great faith in other than the very best machines, we believe that we are warranted in offering such a machine as can be purchased by people who wish to attempt artificial incubation, and yet not risk a great amount of money. The machine is manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Company, and while it is not as good a machine as their standard incubator, it is a better machine than any other low-priced incubator on the market, and will under ordinarily favorable conditions, hatch a good percentage of the eggs entrusted to it. It is made in two sizes: the 110-egg size, known as the Farm Economy, and the 60-egg size, known as the Boys' Choice. These machines are both made of kiln-dried lumber, all joints being thoroughly glued together and fastened with cement-coated nails.

The only difference between the Farm Economy and Boys' Choice is that of size, and the fact that the Boys' Choice has only a single wall, while the Farm Economy has double walls. Being smaller, the Boys' Choice has no nursery, yet it is equipped with lower diaphragm attached to bottom of egg tray. Both are self-regulating, self-ventilating, and non-moisture incubators.

We believe them to be better than any other incubator on the market of like capacity and price.

Farm Economy, 110-egg.....\$12.00
Boys' Choice, 50-egg.....7.50

Cyphers Apartment Brooder



STYLE A, CYPHERS OUT-DOOR BROODER.

Next to its incubators the Cyphers Company especially prides itself on its Three-Apartment Style A, Out-Door Brooder, which is pronounced by thousands of users to be the best brooding device invented thus far for either out-door or in-door use. This brooder, 3x6 feet in size, has three apartments, one under the hover, which averages 90 degrees in temperature, another outside the hover which averages 80 to 85 degrees, and a separate runway or "feeding apartment," which averages 70 degrees. It is roofed with tin, is heated by a Cyphers Safety Brooder Stove, and will last many years with reasonable care.

Purchasing, as we do, in car-load lots, we are able to sell these brooders, free on board cars at Atchison, at factory prices, as follows:

Style A, Out-Door Brooder, 75 to 100 chicks\$15.00

Storm King Brooder

(Out-Door.)

Recognizing the widespread demand for a thoroughly well-made practical brooder that can be sold at a lower price than the Cyphers Standard Style "A" Brooder, we have made arrangements with the Cyphers Incubator Company for the sale of the Storm King. This is a combined brooder and colony coop.

We know the Storm King brooder to be an unequalled artificial mother, and one that will safely care for the chicks from time they are hatched until they are half grown if need be. The construction of the brooders permits the heating device to be taken out, giving the chicks the entire floor space and making a full capacity cool brooder. When it is time to wean the chicks from the cool brooder, and provide them with roosting quarters, the entire floor space of this brooder, together with the lamp slide and other working parts, may be removed and roosts placed on the floor cleats inside the brooder, thus making a well-lighted, well-ventilated colony roosting coop.

While the Storm King Brooder is not for all purposes as serviceable or as satisfactory a brooder as the Cyphers Standard Style "A," we believe that it is more satisfactory than any other low-priced brooder on the market.

Storm King Out-Door Colony Brooder, 3x3 feet, capacity about 75 chicks, price\$10.00

Cyphers Brooder Guaranty

Each Pattern Brooder manufactured and sold by Cyphers Incubator Company, or its authorized agents, is guaranteed to be exactly as represented in all particulars; to be well built, durable and practical brooding device that will do the work claimed for it; otherwise it can be returned at any time, within ninety days of the date of purchase, and, if in good condition, less reasonable wear, we will immediately refund the price paid for same. "Every Cyphers Customer a Cyphers Company Friend" is our business aim, and if any person buys a defective article from us, we want the privilege of replacing it with a perfect one.

For full description of Cyphers Brooders, see 260-page main catalogue, sent free on receipt of ten cents to pay for postage.

The BARKER WEEDEER AND MULCHER

An Entirely New Idea in Garden Cultivators.

Operates Upon the Principle of a Lawn Mower, as shown in the Illustration. One Man with this Tool will do the Work of Ten Men with Hoes, and do it Better.

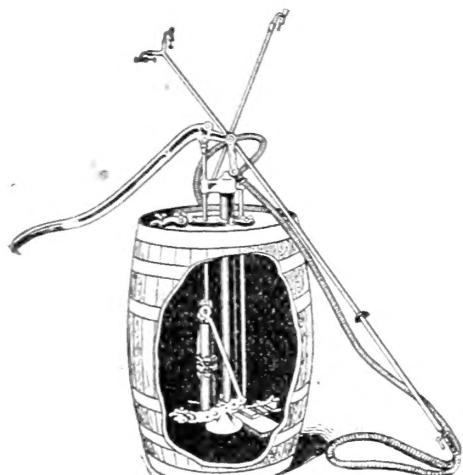
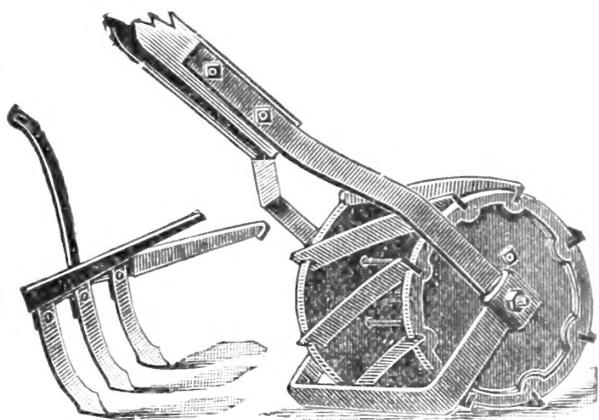
It has a knife that runs below the surface of the soil and a set of revolving blades which pass over it cutting off all weeds. It cultivates and pulverizes the soil, forming a mulch, prevents evaporation and conserves the moisture in the soil so that a crop may be grown with a minimum amount of rain.

The tool must be tried in the field to be appreciated. Its worth cannot be judged by looking at it. We ask our customers to take the tool and try it. If it does not do all that we claim for it, it may be returned at our expense and the money paid for it will be refunded.

It is not a complicated tool. There is nothing to get out of order or break down at a time when delays are expensive and vexatious. It runs easy and with a steady forward push, no backward and forward or see-saw motion as is required with other wheel hoes, consequently it works twice as fast besides doing the work better. There is no danger of cutting the plants in the row; it may be brought up closer to the row than any other cultivator or weeder and it thus avoids practically all of the hand weeding.

It can be used to good advantage in the smallest family garden as well as in the largest fields of Onion Sets or Sugar Beets, etc. It is really an indispensable tool and will save its cost in one day's weeding. For deeper work, it is provided with a set of three cultivator teeth.

Price, complete \$5.00



FITZ-ALL. Adjustable.
Fits on anywhere.

SPRAYERS

FITZ-ALL BARREL SPRAYER

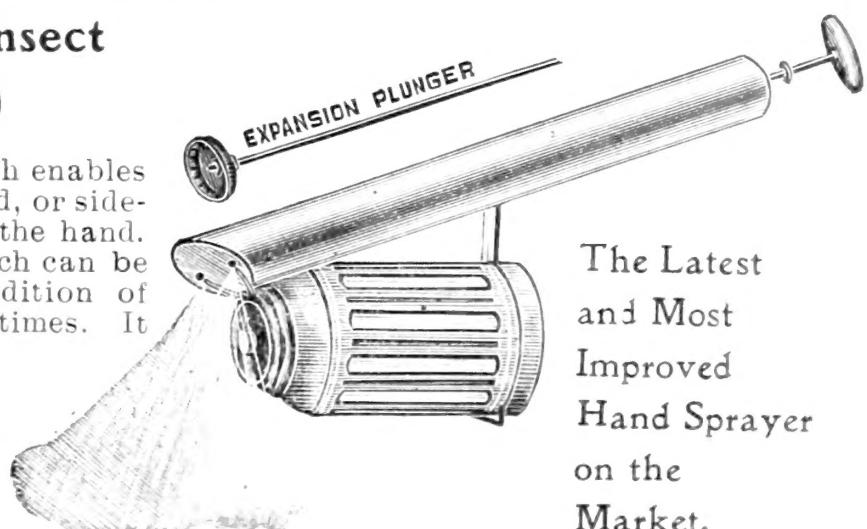
As the name implies, can be fitted to any shape or style barrel or tank. Easily adjusted. The construction is simple and durable. This sprayer develops a high pressure and delivers a fog-like spray that penetrates to every part of the foliage. All the working parts are of solid brass, including plunger, plunger case, valves, valve seats, discharge cylinder, etc. The valves can easily be removed whenever necessary. This is a decided advantage. The agitators can be adjusted to fit any and all barrels or tanks for the most efficient service. Thorough agitation is what you get with this pump. Ease of operation is another feature not to be overlooked. Get a Fitz-All and be satisfied.

Price, with 10 ft. hose and one nozzle, \$11.60

Double Tube Lightning Insect Exterminator, No. 20

Made with slanting air chamber, which enables the operator to spray upward, downward, or sideways, by simply turning the sprayer in the hand. It has a detachable glass reservoir, which can be filled without removing cap. The condition of the contents can be readily seen at all times. It is provided with special expansion plunger. It distributes either liquid or powder evenly, and is the best sprayer for small shrubbery and garden plants.

Price, Each, 75c



The Latest
and Most
Improved
Hand Sprayer
on the
Market.

SPRAY PUMPS

"W. & B." SPRAY PUMP

Is made of brass, and is therefore impervious to the action of acids and liquids, and will not rust or corrode. The pump is placed directly in water or other liquid, insuring a perfect suction. The pump can be used for washing windows, buggies, etc., and for general spraying purposes. Price, \$3.00.



No. 550. Outfit A.

DEMING BARREL SPRAY PUMP

The outfit shown in the accompanying cut makes a first-class orchard sprayer at a low cost. It has an adjustable attachment or base to fit the top or side of any barrel. We furnish a wooden base upon which the pump rests, so that all that is necessary to fit up the outfit is to cut a 10x10 inch opening in the top of an oil or whiskey barrel, place in the pump, and the sprayer is ready for use.

No. 550—Pump only. Price \$8.00.

Outfit A—As above, with 12½ feet of ½-in. hose. Bordeaux nozzle and pole connection. Price \$12.00.

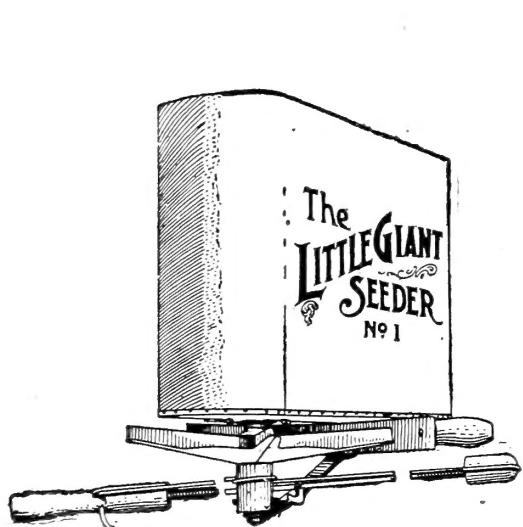
Outfit B—As above, with two 12½-ft. sections of ½-in. hose. Bordeaux nozzles and pole connections. Price \$16.00.

The New Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer—Is made of heavy galvanized iron, holding about four gallons.

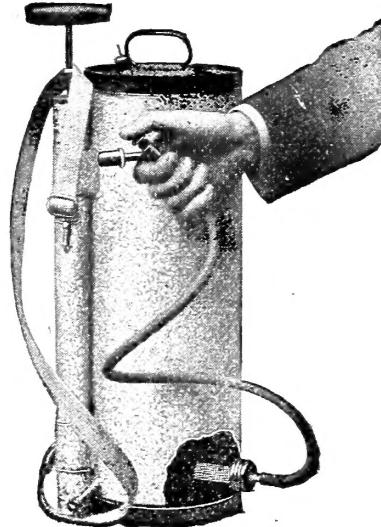
There is no labor required to operate this machine; simply fill the tank about two-thirds full of liquid, pump in a few strokes of air and the sprayer will do the rest. The sprayer will hold the pressure from two to six days, which no other machine will do. This sprayer is used for spraying potatoes, and for general garden use, spraying trees, etc.; in fact, it will spray anything in a liquid form. Ten acres of potatoes can be sprayed in a day. Full instructions on each machine. Price \$5.00 each.



W. & B.



Little Giant, No. 1. Each \$1.25.



The "New Lightning."



Little Giant, No. 3. Each \$1.75.

BROADCAST HAND SEEDERS

LITTLE GIANT SEED SOWERS—The Little Giant will save one-half the labor and one-third the seed over hand sowing, besides greatly increasing the crop by more equal distribution of the seeds. Man or boy can sow on hilly, stumpy, stony and rough, as well as on clean and old land, perfectly even any quantity (one quart to three bushels) per acre, with ease to the operator. Will sow at a round thirty to fifty feet. A man walking at a rate of three miles an hour will sow ninety acres of wheat or sixty-five acres of clover seed in a day of ten hours.

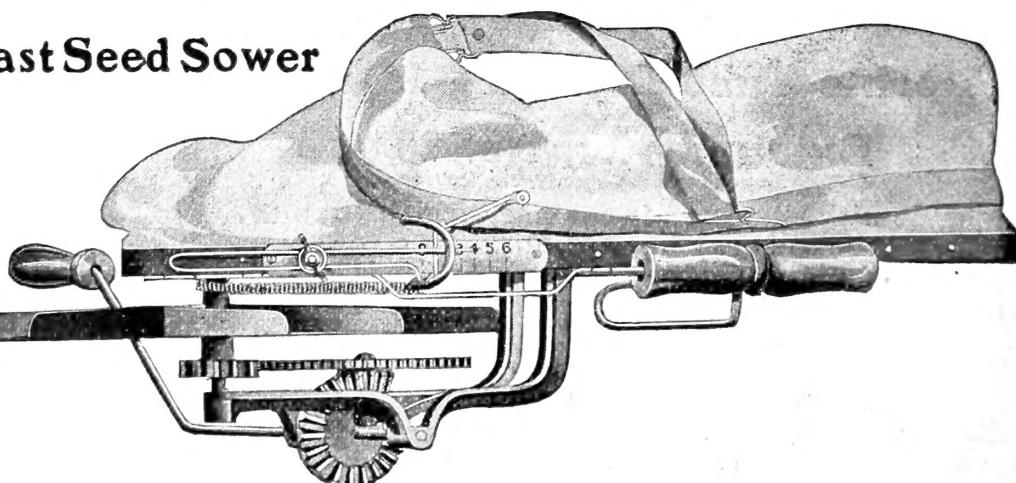
The Columbia Broadcast Seed Sower

A Practical Machine for
Sowing Correctly all
Varieties of Farm Seeds.

Perfect in distribution. Mechanically constructed. Neatest and most simple. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. The lightest running of all seed sowers. Strongest in construction. The lowest priced standard machine manufactured.

Each machine packed separately. The many advantages of this seeder should appeal to every shrewd buyer.

Price, each \$1.25



SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS, ETC.

No. 16—This latest and best single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has a 11-inch wheel with broad face; it is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering, and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath; the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage. **Price \$6.00.**

No. 17—This tool is identical with No. 16, but has only a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work. The other attachments can be added at any time. **Price \$5.25.**

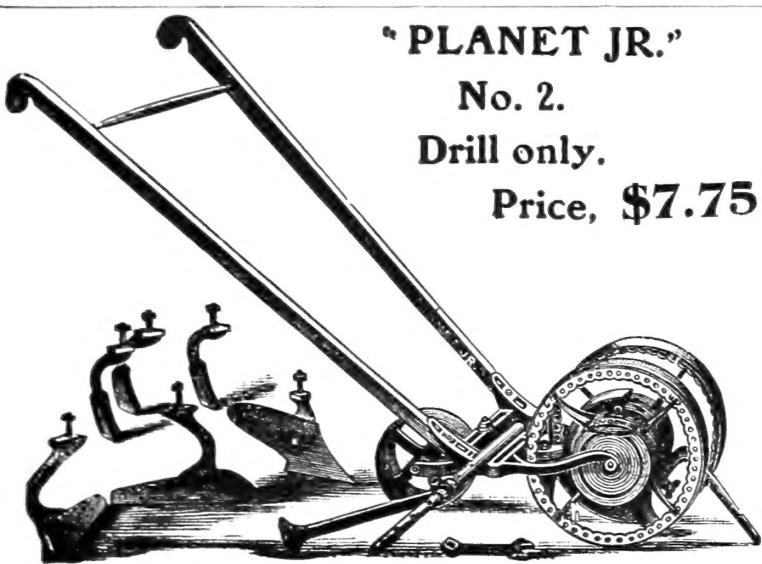
No. 18—This tool has the same frame and handles as No. 17, but has one pair of 6-inch hoes only, the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. All the other tools can be added as needed. **Price \$3.75.**



"PLANET JR." No. 16

Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator, Rake
and Plow.

Price, \$6.00



"PLANET JR."

No. 2.

Drill only.

Price, \$7.75

The "PLANET JR." No. 1

Combination Drill, Wheel Hoe Cul-
tivator and Plow

This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is identical with the No. 2 "Planet Jr." Drill, except in size, and has all its merits, its strength, durability, ease of operation and perfection of work. See cut.

It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy, perfect and delightful. When used as a drill the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth, regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by unscrewing but two bolts, when any of the attachments shown in the cut can be quickly made ready for use.

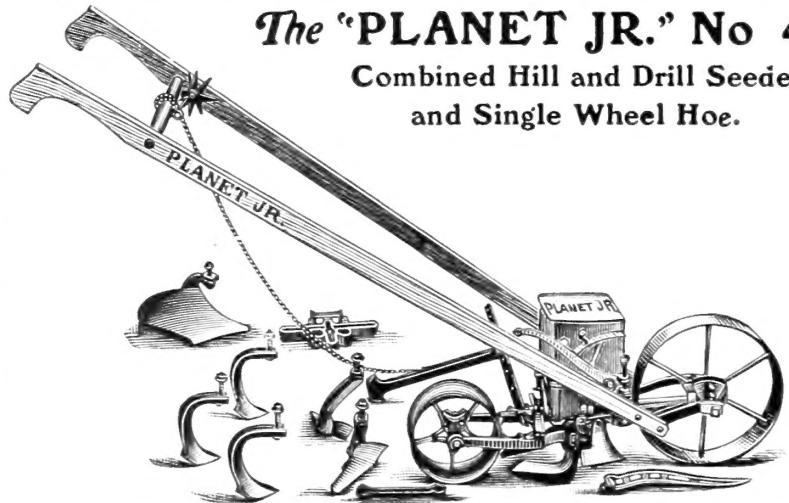
Price \$10.00.

"PLANET JR." No. 4.

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder it sows in continuous rows, or drops in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

Price, complete, \$11.50.

" as a drill only, \$9.50.



The "PLANET JR." No 4

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder
and Single Wheel Hoe.

No. 12—This perfected Wheel Hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustment, and can be set at three different heights. The handles are adjustable at any height, and being attached at the arch, are undisturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. The arch is of stiff steel, unusually high; the quick change frame permits the tools to be changed without removing the nuts. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel. **Price \$7.35.**



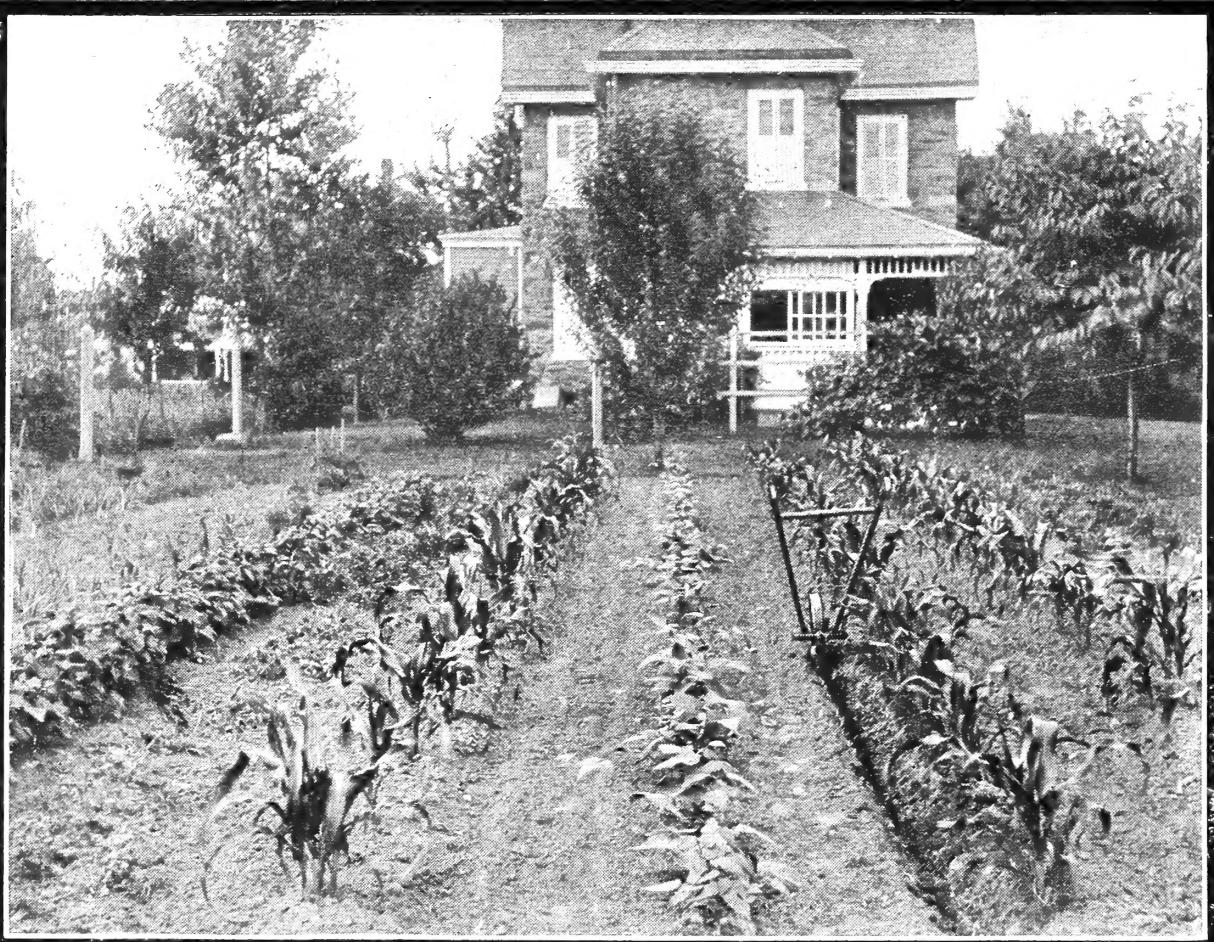
"PLANET JR." No. 13.

The same frame as above with one pair of hoes only.

Price \$5.00.

Complete Catalogue of "PLANET JR." Implements mailed free.

MANGELSDORF BROS. & CO.



HOME PRINT ATCH. K3

HOLBERT OPS.

ATCHISON
KAN.